The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3430. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1862. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE GREAT VICTORY.

Latest Reports from the Headquarters of the Army.

The Flight of the Rebel Army into Virginia.

A Portion of Our Army Across the Potomac in Pursuit.

Heavy Losses of the Rebels on Wednesday.

The Reoccupation of Harper's Ferry by Our Forces.

Rumored Capture of Stonewall Jackson and His Entire Army.

Army Supplies and Hospital Stores Going Forward from Washington.

LATEST REPORTS FROM HEADQUARTERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday Morning, Aug. 20.

The rebel army has succeeded in making its escape from Maryland. They commenced to leave about dusk on Thursday evening, and by daylight yesterday morning were all over, except a small rear-guard. They saved all their transportation, and carried off all their wounded but about 300. Between 300 and 400 rebel stragglers were taken during the day by Gen. PLEASONTON's cavalry, who took the advance.

Nearly every house in Sharpsburgh was struck by our shells. Two were burnt, and also a large barn located in the centre of the town. The citizens who remained escaped injury by staying in their cellars. One child was killed. Two rebels, while cooking their supper on Thursday, were killed by one of our shots passing through the kitchen.

The name given to this battle is the Antietam.

After our forces occupied the whole field, the rebel loss was found to be far greater, particularly in killed, than was at first supposed. Fully 2,500 were found lying on the field, while a larger number had been buried the day before by their friends.

Their loss in killed and wounded will not come far from 18,000 to 20,000.

Gen. STARK, of the rebel army, was killed, and Gens. RIPLEY, WALKER and MAYES were wounded.

The rebels on Thursday night burnt the railroad bridge and several houses at Harper's Ferry.

The citizens of Sandy Hook were fleeing into the country on Thursday night to escape being impressed into the rebel service and carried into Virginia.

Large details of men were made this morning to bury the remaining dead, which have become offensive.

The troops are all in excellent spirits over the result.

The rebels are still visible on the opposite shore in force. They have posted a large amount of artillery to prevent our troops from crossing the river.

The officers of this army are unanimously of the opinion that Gen. HOOKER, for his gallantry and bravery, should be made a Brigadier-General in the regular army, made vacant by the death of Gen. MANSFIELD.

THE RESULT A GREAT VICTORY.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday Sept. 20.

The Sunday Transcript to-night received the following dispatch from the District Attorney of this city now at Harrisburgh:—

HARRISBURGH, Saturday Sept. 20.

The account of the battle of Sharpsburgh do not give any satisfactory results to the public. I was on the battle-field and saw it all.

It was a decisive victory, and a splendid triumph. Gen. McCLELLAN's modesty has prevented him from letting the American people know what the army has really accomplished. WM. B. MANN.

REOCCUPATION OF HARPER'S FERRY BY GEN. BURNSIDE.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 20.

The *Press*, of this city, publishes a special dispatch, dated Middletown, 19th inst., giving particulars of the reoccupation of Harper's Ferry by Gen. BURNSIDE's Corps—the rebels retreating, leaving cannon and stores behind, and several hundred of Col. MILES' men not paroled. The National troops crossed on the bridges, which were uninjured, and pursued the rebels as far as Martinsburgh.

OUR ADVICES FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 20.

The news to-day from the Upper Potomac fully sustains the belief of last night, that the enemy has succeeded in escaping into Virginia with the bulk of his force, and assures us that part of our army has crossed the Potomac in pursuit.

The rumors of the evacuation of Harper's Ferry, and its occupation by our troops, are confirmed.

A telegram from Dr. LETTERMAN, this morning, to Dr. Jos. R. SMITH, the Acting Surgeon-General, says that Surgeon W. J. H. WHITE, Medical Director of FRANKLIN's Corps, was killed in the battle of Wednesday while looking after the wounded.

Twelve wagons loaded with hospital supplies were sent to Frederick this morning, *via* Rockville.

It is said our losses in the late battles in Maryland will reach fifteen thousand. The rebels left a large number of their wounded in our hands.

Immense quantities of hospital stores and comforts for the wounded are being sent to Frederick this evening, by railroad and in wagons, together with five hundred hospital tents.

Army supplies are being forwarded to Harper's Ferry and Edwards' Ferry, *via* the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

LATEST REPORTS FROM BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 20.

The following dispatch has just been received from a special army correspondent of the Baltimore *American* from Keedysville, *via* Frederick, Sept. 19:

"The rebel army retreated during Thursday night toward the Potomac River. Gen. McCLELLAN's Army was all in motion at an early hour this morning, prepared to renew its offensive operations against the enemy. By 10 o'clock every road was crowded with our troops and trains moving toward the Potomac, across the Antietam Creek Bridge, while our troops, from the position I occupied, appeared to be moving along the Sharpsburgh and Williamsport roads.

Many conflicting reports were received here during the day of skirmishing with the rear-guards of the enemy, who were in full flight toward the Potomac.

A gentleman who left Gen. McCLELLAN's headquarters before the General started, informed me at 4 o'clock that Gen. SUMNER had crossed the Potomac, and was harassing the rebels' rear.

The latest reports received are, that the rebels were forced to destroy a large portion of their trains, and spike and abandon much of their artillery, to prevent it falling into our hands, so closely were they pursued by the Union army.

Gen. McCLELLAN rode out toward the front at 11 o'clock, and was loudly and enthusiastically cheered by the troops as he rode along. The cheering of the troops could be heard a great distance."

LATEST REPORTS FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, Sept. 20.

No information has been received at Headquarters here up to noon to-day, from either of the armies in Maryland.

Private dispatches say that the enemy is not to be seen at any point, and that Gen. McCLELLAN is still in pursuit.

The sick and wounded of our army are expected to reach here to-day from Hagerstown.

HARRISBURGH, Saturday, Sept. 20—P. M.

There seems to be quite a difference of opinion in regard to the whereabouts of the rebel army [illegible] Virginia.

This morning we were engaged in shelling the woods on the opposite bank of the river preparatory to crossing. The rebels have planted batteries at Williamsport, on the opposite side of the Potomac, to prevent the right wing of our army from crossing.

The roads are lined with guns, haversacks, blankets, etc., of the rebels. We caused great slaughter among them.

Wounded soldiers arriving here represent the rebels as completely hemmed in. They say that Gen. McCLELLAN's right and left wings rest on the Potomac, whilst Gens. SIGEL and RICKETTS are keeping a lookout for them on the opposite side.

The State Militia lately sent to Hagerstown and Boonsboro' were, this afternoon, sent back into Pennsylvania.

Report says that our pickets were, this morning, driven in three miles outside of Hagerstown, and that skirmishing had been kept up throughout the whole day.

HARRISBURGH, Pa., Saturday, Sept. 20—Midnight.

There is a rumor in circulation here, brought by a "reliable gentleman" from Hagerstown, that the entire rebel army under Stonewall JACKSON had surrendered. He represents the loss of the rebels at from twenty to thirty thousand, and says that their army was totally demoralized.

LATEST REPORTS FROM FREDERICK.

FREDERICK, MD., Saturday, Sept. 20.

A gentleman, who left Boonsboro' last night, says that the firing was between guns and the rebel batteries across the river, the latter endeavoring to check our pursuit at the river banks.

LATEST REPORTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 20.

A dispatch just received by mail from the Antietam battle-field, dated Wednesday, 8 P. M., gives an account of that day's battle, most of the particulars of which have already been published. The following additional points, however, are given:

As Gen. McCLELLAN rode along the line he was most vociferously cheered, which attracted the attention of the rebels, when they commenced throwing shells, some of which fell in the ranks of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, and they began to fall back, but Gen. McCLELLAN himself rallied them, and they soon regained their former steadiness.

No prisoners were taken from us by the rebels. Our forces took one Georgia regiment entire. The total number of rebel prisoners captured is at least twelve hundred.

One piece of woods, after being desperately fought for four hours, was at last gained by our troops. It contains at least fifteen hundred dead of both sides, and presents a most terrible spectacle.

Our wounded are being cared for in the best way possible, but there is nothing like enough doctors here.

Capt. MYERS, of the Fourteenth New-York Regiment, was wounded.

The Fourteenth Connecticut Regiment lost largely. Five color-bearers were shot while it was engaged. Capt. WILLARD was killed. The regiment held their position for half an hour under a heavy cross fire, and finally fell back to a better position.

The Thirty-fourth New-York Regiment were flanked by two rebel regiments, but they succeeded in cutting their way out, although losing many men in doing so.

Col. HINKS, of the Nineteenth Massachusetts Regiment, who had just returned to his command after getting well of the wounds he received at Nelson's Farm, was again badly wounded while at the head of his regiment.

Major BLUMENBERG, of the Fifth Maryland Regiment, was wounded in the thigh. Capt. SALMON was wounded in the breast. Lieut. MAYLEY was killed. This regiment lost heavily.

Col. CHILDS, of the Fourth Pennsylvania Cavalry, acting as Brigadier-General, was killed while rallying his men.

Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher was wounded slightly. His Brigade is stated to have lost heavily.

Col. KELLY, of the Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment, was wounded in the face.

Capt. DUFFY, Lieut. WILLIAMS and Lieut. KELLY, of the Sixty-Ninth New-York Regiment, were killed. Lieut. NAGLE was wounded. This regiment did nobly, losing half its force.

Capt. WATSON, of the First Delaware Regiment, was killed. Capt. RICKARDS was killed. Capt. YARDLEY was badly wounded. Capt. WOODALL was badly wounded. Lieut. GEMMILL was badly wounded. Lieut. SHARPE was wounded in the face. Lieut.-Col. HOPKINSON was wounded.

General MAX WEBER was wounded while leading his men into the fight.

Lieut. WILSON, of the One Hundred and Eighth New-York Regiment, sprained his back in getting over a fence in his hurry to chase the enemy.

Major FORCE, of Rochester, of the One Hundred and Eighth New-York, was killed.

Major TARBOX, of the One Hundred and Eighth New-York, was killed.

Lieut. DRAPER, Aid to Gen. RICHARDSON, received a ball in each leg.

Lieut. MACKEY, of Gen. Meagher's Staff, was wounded.

The Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserves were badly cut up.

Capt. KINSLER was wounded.

Lieut. RISINGER, of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Regiment, was wounded in the leg.

Lieut. TOMES was wounded in the thigh.

Gen. DANA was wounded.

Lieut. James H. WELSH, of the Pennsylvania Bucktail Regiment, was mortally wounded.

Maj. CROSS, of the Second Pennsylvania Reserves, was killed.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 20.

The *Inquirer*, of this city, to-night received the following special dispatch from Frederick to-day, which says:

"I am just in from the front of our army. The rebels succeeded in crossing their entire army at Blackburn's Ford, three miles East of Sharpsburgh, between the hours of 9 o'clock on Thursday night and daybreak on Friday morning."

THE BATTLE OF ANTIETAM.

Further Particulars from Our Special Correspondent.

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Effect of the Rebel Raid into Maryland—Swindling the People—Shooting at Women—Jackson's Losses—The Battle-Ground—Shocking Scenes—The New-Hampshire Fifth—A Daring Act—The 9th New-York—The 63d New-York—Death at the Post of Duty—A Death Struggle, &c.

NEAR THE BATTLE-FIELD OF ANTIETAM, Friday, Sept. 19, 1862.

The smoke of the battle has cleared away; the Grand Army, which, in this campaign, at least, has not been thwarted in one single contemplated movement, is moving on to fulfil the object of its mission, and the enemy having fled in confusion before it, I have a moment's leisure to survey the scene of the late conflict, relate some interesting particulars, omitted in the hurry attending the preparation of my letter giving a general description of the battle, and more calmly look at the results of the campaign in Maryland.

Of the advance of the army but little need be said at this time—only that it is marching as fast as circumstances permit, and that the first great object—the driving of the enemy from Maryland—has been accomplished.

The visit of Stonewall JACKSON to this State, while attended with much evil, has not been entirely unproductive of good. There has been a deep secession current operating upon the people of this State ever since the heresy of secession assumed a tangible shape. Her people have been wheedled and cajoled with the bauble, until a large number of them were anxiously looking forward to the precious moment when they could fairly clutch it. The day which had long been deferred at length arrived, and JACKSON, with his dirty, ragged, and shoeless followers, entered this—to them—Paradise. The land was overflowing with milk and honey—or, to use a more practical figure—the land was full of just what JACKSON's army stood most in need of—something to eat, and something to wear, and he and they luxuriated to their hearts' content. They played the rôle of gentlemanly robbers to perfection, and were so polite in their robberies that some of the people did not discover they had been dealing with swindlers until it was too late to correct the error they had made. The bloody-handed duelist dies a gentleman, and the wanton asks to be buried like a lady, so JACKSON and his horde committed the most wanton and cruel acts with a bland smile and as graceful a bow as the original Beau BRUMMELL could have made, and asked it to be borne in mind that he was polite and courteous. But with the retreating form of the rebel chief, the illusion which the secession bauble had thrown around the people began to be dispelled. They began to realize that they had been stripped of everything, and only received in return a worthless mess of pottage, otherwise, Confederate "I. O. U.'s," worth, perhaps in good times, when rags are scarce, two cents per pound. Those from whose eyes the scales did not drop at once, found their sight when McCLELLAN's army came along, for what the first did not steal the latter borrowed, and the upshot of the matter is, some of Maryland's more fortunate neighbors will have to supply her people with something to eat.

Rely upon it, that the raid of JACKSON into this State has forever squelched all that there was before of secessionism. The masses have tasted the tempting fruit, and found it to be like a green persimmon—very puckery and unpleasant to the taste. Gen. WOOL can remove his army, destroy his earthworks, and turn the guns of Fort McHenry seaward, without any fear of a rising in Baltimore. You cannot insult a Marylander now more thoroughly than to ask him if there are any Secessionists in his State. He at once sees two large armies passing through his fields, stripping his cornfields, butchering his cows and hogs and robbing his hen-roost.

The effect upon the rebel army must be disheartening. They had been assured that all that was necessary to drag Maryland into the whirlpool of secession was to march a large army into the State, and the people would *en masse* fall into the rebellion. This was what the rank and file of the rebel army believed, whether JACKSON believed it or not. He, perhaps, only thought of obtaining supplies for his army; but his soldiers talk bitterly against him for practicing deception, and threaten to deprive him of a worthless life. So that the result of this raid, as affecting the rebel cause, must be, in any event, most disastrous. Instead of obtaining 50,000 undisciplined troops and a cordial welcome, JACKSON got less than 5,000 recruits, lost at least 20,000 men, and finally has had his half demoralized army kicked out of the State. Perhaps the devil's praying friend on earth, after this experience, will desire to make a raid into some Free State—but we do not believe it. He will endeavor to fall back where, upon familiar ground, his soldiers can fight behind something, instead of meeting our troops in a manly, fair field fight.

In this connection we will state that Frederick City did have several citizens who largely sympathized with the rebellion. Two of these individuals were largely engaged in the boot and shoe business. Now, shoe leather is one of the articles STUART's soldiers stand most in need of, and when he entered the fair city of Frederick he put a severe test to the sympathizers in that locality, by buying out whole stocks at different stores. The boot and shoe dealers mentioned were the first to put their professions into practice, and succeeded, in parting with—much against their will—between them, about $20,000 worth of boots and shoes, and received in payment thereof Confederate and Richmond bank notes. While dealing out their stocks freely, and biting their lips in vexation, but not daring to remonstrate, some of their loyal neighbors, who had concealed their stocks, enjoyed themselves hugely at the expense of the Secession sympathizers, by congratulating them upon the sudden increase of their business.

But this was not the worst the rebels did in Maryland. Just upon the eastern bank of the Antietam creek, opposite the battle-ground, resides a highly respectable family, whose head is named ALFRED N. CASE. This family were generally engaged in their usual household duties and occasionally had to pass occasionally to a spring of water near at hand. On several occasions the women of this family were fired at by the rebel skirmishers while at this spring, and to the credit of Gen. McCLELLAN be it said, when his attention was called to the fact, he promptly sent a sufficient force to the vicinity to punish such outrages if repeated.

THE BATTLE-GROUND.

Late last night and early this morning I visited the scene of the most deadly conflicts during the battle yesterday, and examined particularly the plowed field where HOOKER's, SEDGWICK's and BANKS' troops in turn contended against the rebel hosts, and the side-hill, the cornfield and the road where FRENCH's left was repulsed, and where RICHARDSON's Division gained so signal a triumph, and MEAGHER's, CALDWELL's and BROOKES' brigades made such terrible slaughter in the enemy's ranks, and gained imperishable renown. The dead and wounded were strewn upon the places indicated, in hideous confusion. Here was a perfect mixture of Butternuts and Graybacks, intermixed with Uncle Sam's blue coats; at another point the dead and wounded rebel and Union troops were in heaps, as if designedly placed so for a funeral pyre or an *auto de fe*, without the combustible material; and everywhere could be seen stern, unmistakable evidence of the desperate struggle which always characterizes civil war among the whole human family, be it between a savage or civilized people. Here was the pile made by KIRBY's Battery, there was a heap by THOMPSON's and HAZZARD's grape and canister, when the rebel leader, maddened to desperation by the exigencies of the hour, hurled his massed columns upon certain destruction. Scattered here and there were groups of blackened corpses, indicating but too plainly the deadly certainty with which the German New-York Battery hurled its thunderbolts from the hill east of the Antietam. Mangled humanity in all its ghastly forms could be seen upon this field; to the left, to the right, behind and before, on every hand the eye beheld the horrors of the field. Mingled with the dead came up to the ear the groans of those in whose breasts there yet remained a spark of vitality, but whose lamp had nearly expired; the hopeful cases, so far as possible, were removed for medical assistance before midnight of Wednesday; the hopeless cases were allowed to remain upon the field. Some in a perfectly conscious, others in a half conscious state, while more were insensible to all worldly affairs. One of the latter class—a rebel soldier—while we were walking over the field at night, vainly attempted to rise; he had received a wound upon the temple from which the brain protruded; he clutched at the air and a helping hand was extended to him and words of sympathy were spoken, but no sign of recognition followed, and in a moment more the helpless victim fell over upon his face, and was numbered with the dead. God grant that we may never witness another such a scene. Thursday morning none of the dead had been removed, and our forces held undisputed possession of the field, so that an approximate estimate could be made of the number actually killed on either side. At one point, the bodies of 110 dead rebels were counted, while there were only 12 bodies of Union soldiers—and with one single exception—where the Irish Brigade and the left of FRENCH's Division had the hardest fight—this proportion would hold good everywhere on the battle-field. The enemy acknowledge a loss of two men killed to our one, but it would be nearer the truth to say, that *they had five men killed where we had one.*

INCIDENTS OF THE BATTLE.

I cannot refrain, at this time, from noticing several incidents of the battle—several of which came under my own immediate observation.

FIFTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT.

This regiment merits special notice. Its Colonel—CROSS—was formerly an officer in the regular army, and takes a deep interest not only in his own command, but in reference to the conduct of the campaign. He occupied the advance in Gen. SUMNER's corps until the battle of Antietam, and distinguished himself in that engagement by being present and encouraging his men at all points. During the action he was wounded but refused to leave the field, and at night occupied the advance line, in front of the enemy. This regiment captured the Fourth North Carolina State colors.

A DARING ACT.

While the battle was at its height on the left, the Fourth Alabama Regiment stuck their battle-flag in the ground a little in advance, as a dare for anyone to attempt the capture of it. Lieut. GANE, of the Sixty-first New-York, rushed forward and captured it. He was shot in the neck, but held on to the flag and returned with it to his company.

MAX WEBER's Brigade, in FRENCH's Division, bore its part in the severe musketry contest of Wednesday last, excepting one regiment, the Fifth Maryland, which, it is alleged, was taken from the field while the result of the battle hung in the balance, by its own officers. It is stated, also, that the One Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Regiment did the same thing.

THE NINTH NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

One of the most conspicuous, daily regiments in the service is the Ninth New-York, otherwise known as HAWKINS' Zouaves, now commanded by Lieut.-Col. KIMBALL, Col. HAWKINS having been placed in command of a brigade. This regiment was one of the first—as its numerical designation indicates—to volunteer for the war. It was stationed first at Newport's News, and was subsequently placed in Gen. BURNSIDE's Division, and has always been one of the reliable regiments of that command—always ready for active and the most dangerous service of a hazardous nature. It has participated in all the battles which have given lustre to the name of BURNSIDE, in North Carolina and in the recent battles under Gen. McCLELLAN, on Sunday and Wednesday last. It formed the advance of Gen. BURNSIDE's command which went to the relief of Frederick City, and shared with the General the attentions of the people of that unconditional loyal people. The afternoon after it arrived in this city, the Ninth was ordered out toward the front on outpost duty, and did not return until 12 o'clock P. M. During that night a fire broke out in the Frederick City jail, when Companies B, G and K—mostly composed of New-York firemen—were ordered out to suppress the fire, and through their agency a vast amount of property was saved from destruction. At 5 o'clock the following morning the Zouaves were ready to obey the order to advance to the front, which they did with alacrity. As the regiment, 700 strong, marched through the principal street of Frederick City the day before, its military bearing was the theme of all observers, and the regiment was most cordially cheered. Its motto is, "Always Ready for Duty."

THE SIXTY-THIRD NEW-YORK.

This regiment, always conspicuous for deeds of daring in battle, was particularly so in the battle of Antietam. The colors were shot down sixteen times, and on each occasion a man was ready to spring forward and place the colors in front. Fifteen of these gallant men were more or less severely wounded.

In Company G of this regiment, all of the commissioned and all of the non-commissioned officers, except two corporals, were either killed or wounded. When Lieut. GEO. LYNCH fell, mortally wounded, he handed to Capt. CARTER all of his effects—watch, ring, pocket-book, sword, &c., and requested him to deliver them to his family. As Capt. C. was leaning over Lieut. LYNCH, one of his shoulder-straps was shot off, but without injuring his person. The Sixty-third is one of the regiments composing Gen. MEAGHER's Irish Brigade. The regiments of this brigade are as follows: Eighty-eighth and Sixty-third New-York, Twenty-ninth Massachusetts, and *Sixty-ninth* New-York. It advanced into action under a terrible fire from rebels concealed behind a fence. They drove them from this position and leveled the fence, under the orders of Gen. MEAGHER. When this had been done, JOHN HARTIGAN, a member of Company H, Sixty-third Regiment, and only sixteen years old, went some distance in advance of the regiment with the colors, and waved them defiantly in the face of the enemy. The whole brigade gave a cheer that was heard along the lines for a mile, when it advanced up the rising ground, and drove the rebels from a strong position. Company H was commanded by Lieut. JOHN H. GLEESON, formerly of the Irish Papal Brigade in Italy. Of the eleven commissioned officers taken into the field by the Sixty-third, seven were killed or wounded. Color-bearer HARTIGAN seems to have a charmed life, for he did not receive a scratch.

HE DIED AT THE POST OF DUTY.

First Lieut. WM. H. VAN DYKE, of Co. F, Eighty-First Pennsylvania, acting Adjutant, was wounded in one arm, and called upon Sergt. PHILLIPS to help him. As PHILLIPS approached, VAN DYKE said: "See if my arm is broken, PHILLIPS! (examining it himself.) It is not, and I am going back." Just as he was about to return to duty, a shot struck him in the bowels, which proved fatal.

A BOLD ACT.

Corporal WM. ROACH, of Co. K, 81st Pennsylvania shot a Color-Sergeant, ran forward of the Company, took his cap, and, placing it upon the end of his bayonet, twirled it about, cried out to his companions: "That is the way to do it," but the member of another company in the meantime had seized the colors and carried them off in triumph. This act was done under a heavy fire of musketry, in as cool a manner and with as much deliberation, as if the regiment had been on parade. Company K had 7 wounded but none killed.

THE ENEMY DEFIED IN DEATH.

JOSEPH MATHEWS, Company D, One Hundred and Thirtieth Pennsylvania Regiment, (new) distinguished himself by advancing from his company, on the left of FRENCH's Division, when the heavy infantry contest occurred, and firing a number of times. He was shot through the neck and about the same time through his heart. He fell at least four paces in front of the line, and, though unable to speak, after he had fallen, he waved his cap at the enemy in a defiant manner.

AN INCIDENT.

While the right was engaged Wednesday morning, a member of the Pennsylvania Reserves, attached to RICKETT's command, was wounded, and while being carried from the field by four companions, a shell killed the wounded man and wounded three of the men who were removing him from the field.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Thomas Lane, Co. B, 64th New-York—w'nd'd.
James Orr, Co. G, 9th New-York—wounded.
Lieut. Smith, 63d New-York—killed.
Lieut. Draper, Aid to Gen. Richardson—wounded in leg.
Francis Connelly, Co. H, 69th New-York—leg.
Dennis Carty, Co. A, 63d New-York—leg.
Wm. Crawley, Co. A, 63d New-York—face.
Wm. Bohn, Co. A, 63d New-York—foot.
Tim Darty, Co. A, 63d New-York—leg.
Geo. Robinson, Co. A, 63d New-York—leg.
Henry Hall, Co. H, 108th New-York—arm.
M. Donahough, Co. H, 63d New-York—leg.
John Hyland, Co. E, 2d Delaware—arm.
Thomas Tierney, Co. A, 63d New-York—leg.
James Coffey, Co. C, 69th New-York—leg.
A. B. Crocker, (color guard,) Co. I, 64th New-York—leg off.
Garnet Bruen, Co. K, 88th New-York—leg.
M. Manning, Co. C, 88th New-York—foot.
Owen Conner, Co. E, 63d New-York—foot.
John Burns, Co. C, 63d New-York—thigh and arm.
Thos. O'Hara, Co. D, 63d New-York—arm.
Lieut. Lynch, Co. B, 63d New-York—stomach.
Jacob Arnold, Co. G, 64th New-York—face.
M. Horan, Co. I, 63d New-York—leg.
[illegible] Moore, Co. H, 69th New-York—hip.
D. B. Lemley, Co. F, 63d New-York—hand.
John Farrar, Co. B, 63d New-York—hip.
J. W. Alton, Co. G, 64th New-York—side.
Joel W. Rogers, Co. G, 64th New-York—head.
L. Rogers, Co. F, 64th New-York—foot.
Selah D. Green, Co. G, 64th New-York—leg.
Jasper Baker, Co. E, 64th New-York—head.
Wm. Kimball, Co. G, 64th New-York—thigh.
James Kelly, Co. F, 88th New-York—leg.
James Murphy, Co. D, 69th New-York—thigh.
Sergt. Patrick O'Connor, Co. I, 69th N. Y.—[illegible]
Corp. T. Conroy, Co. I, 69th New-York—head.
Color-Sergt. H. L. [illegible]—leg.
Philip Riley, Co. K, 63d N. Y.—shoulder and thigh.
Thomas Croggan, Co. H, 63d New-York—leg.
Dennis Sullivan, Co. B, 69th New-York—groin.
George Kelly, Co. B, 63d New-York—side.
Peter Finnegan, Co. G, 63d New-York—leg.
W. H. Hall, Co. H, 63d New-York—arm and leg.
Second Lieut. Thomas F. Craig, Co. A, 63d New-York—back.
William Duffy, Co. I, 88th New-York—arm.
Thomas [illegible], Co. H, 63d N. Y.—arm and leg.
Corp. James McCormick, Co. H, 63d New-York—arm and breast.
Ed. Gleason, Co. D, 69th New-York—back.
Thomas Dooley, Co. C, 63d New-York—arm.
Ord. Sergt. Hasenbough, 132d Penn.—killed.
Col. Oakford, 132d Pennsylvania—killed.
Capt. Abbott, Co. G, 132d Penn.—wounded.
Barney McGovern, Co. B, 63d New-York—arm.
Albert Keim, Co. F, 9th New-York—finger.
Burt Heath, Co. F, 64th New-York—hip.
Pat. Dolan, Co. B, 2d Delaware—hand.
Ch. Dickerson, Co. B, 2d Delaware—hand.
Ed. Russell, Co. K, 2d Delaware—leg.
Vincent Rhondes, Co. F, 2d Delaware—arm.
Hugh Kelley, Co. G, 2d Delaware—shoulder.
Sergt. J. Lamb, Co. B, 2d Delaware—finger.
A. C. Howard, Co. H, 2d Delaware—shoulder.
F. McGlinn, Co. G, 2d Delaware—groin.
Corp. W. Smith, Co. [illegible], 2d Del.—arm and shoulder.
E. Thompson, Co. F, 2d Delaware—arm.
Warren Tyler, Co. B, 5th Conn.—[illegible]
Dennis Coffee, Co. C, 69th New-York—shoulder.
John Murphy, Co. G, 63d New-York—[illegible]
Sergt. W. A. Collins, Co. H, 61st New-York—back.
John Walsh, Co. H, 61st New-York—thigh.
John Dempsey, Co. B, 63d New-York—leg.
Jacob Duncan, Co. I, 7th Pennsylvania—leg.
A. Smith, Co. B, 63d New-York—[illegible]
Corp. T. Cunnane, Co. B, 63d New-York—groin.
F. Higbie, Co. B, 64th New-York—arm.
Thos. Larkin, Co. H, 63d N. Y.—[illegible]
J. Shannahan, Co. B, 69th N. Y.—head and shoulder.
B. Dix, Co. F, 5th Maryland—hand.
John Sanders, Co. C, 64th New-York—leg.
Pat. Hickman, Co. H, 63d New-York—thigh.
P. Scanlan, Co. G, 63d New-York—leg.
Sergt. Pat. [illegible], Co. G, 63d New-York—thigh.
Peter Pendegast, Co. G, 63d New-York—thigh.
John Hurley, Co. G, 63d New-York—arm.
James Cross, Co. G, 63d New-York—thigh.
John Tinsley, Co. G, 63d New-York—leg.
Hugh Hamilton, Co. G, 63d New-York—shoulder.
Peter Vandeveer, Co. G, 63d New-York—hip.
James Riley, Co. G, 63d New-York—thigh.
R. Horrigan, Co. G, 63d New-York—leg.
John Clyne, Co. G, 63d New-York—leg.
Pat. Meaney, Co. G, 63d New-York—thigh.
Capt. Condon, Co. G, 63d New-York—abdomen.
Thomas O'Connor, Co. G, 63d New-York—killed.
Richard Bleyom, Co. G, 63d New-York—arm.
Lieut. Cartwright, Co. G, 63d New-York—knee.
Corp. Kenion, Co. G, 63d New-York—leg.
John Conners, Co. G, 63d New-York—leg.
Lieut. Lynch, Co. B, 63d New-York—back.
Sergt. Wm. Taylor, Co. B, 63d New-York—hip.
Chas. De Graff, Co. B, 61st New-York—left arm off.
John H. Crow, Co. A, 1st Delaware—head.
John Meagher, Co. B, 88th New-York—leg.
John Harvey, Co. C, 63d New-York—leg.
Corp. Wm. C. Cranston, Co. H, 63d N. Y.—both legs.
Wm. Bard, Co. E, 5th Maryland—arm.
Corp. Ira Cornelyea, 13th New-Jersey—leg.
Henry Bendle, Co. H, 69th New-York—side.
John G. Howard, Co. G, 4th N. Y.—head and leg.
James McEvitt, Co. G, 6th New-York—belly.
Daniel Harty, Co. F, 69th New-York—ankle.
John Fitzown, Co. K, 63d New-York—knee.
Hamilton Stacy, Co. A, 64th New-York—arm.
Corp. Day, Co. B, 69th New-York—leg.
Andre Stampfel, Co. K, 69th New-York—[illegible]
John Pendleton, Co. F, 64th New-York—[illegible]
John Stack, Co. C, 69th New-York—head.
Peter Flammersfeld, Co. F, 88th New-York—hip.
David Klein, Co. K, 61st Pennsylvania—leg.
Chas. Waldo, Co. D, 14th Connecticut—back.
Patrick Dolan, Co. E, 69th N. Y.—leg.
[illegible] H. O'Brien, Co. F, 69th New-York—thigh.
M. Collins, Co. C, 88th New-York—groin.
Tim Deheny, Co. K, 69th New-York—thigh.
Wm. Creamer, 1st U. S. Artillery.
[illegible] Grover, 1st U. S. Artillery.
Ed. Worley, Co. C, 108th New-York—shoulder.
Lieut. Eberz, Co. F, 63d New-York—finger.
M. Colbery, Co. B, 69th New-York—thigh.
[illegible], Co. C, 63d New-York—mortally.
Lieut. [illegible], 57th New-York—wounded.
Capt. Troop, 57th New-York—wounded.
Capt. Jasper M. Whitty, Co. G, 69th N. Y.—slightly.
Peter M. Parks, Co. C, 69th New-York—killed.
Lieut. Charles Williams, Co. C, 69th N. Y.—killed.
M. Geohan, Co. C, 69th New-York—killed.
Thomas Gannon, Co. D, 69th New-York—killed.
John Moore, Co. G, 69th New-York—killed.
Sergt. John Holt, Co. C, 69th New-York—wounded.
James Coffee, Co. C, 69th New-York—wounded.
Lieut. G. Naggle, Co. C, 69th New-York—wounded.
Lieut. Smith, Co. C, 63d New-York—killed.
Patrick Barrett, Co. C, 63d New-York—killed.
James Gallagher, Co. C, 63d New-York—killed.
John Fullerton, Co. C, 63d New-York—killed.
Capt. Felix Duffy, Co. G, 69th New-York—killed.
Daniel Fuller, Co. G, 53d Pennsylvania—arm.
John McMahon, Co. A, 61st New-York—both legs.
Seymour Lyons, Co. H, 7th Virginia—face.
John Montgomery, Co. G, 69th N. Y.—arm and side.
James Dunn, Co. B, 88th New-York—thigh.
Martin McGowan, Co. C, 88th New-York—leg.
T. O'Conner, Co. G, 63d New-York—killed.
Color-Sergeant Owen McMahon, Co. H, 63d New-York—killed.
John Moran, Co. H, 63d New-York—killed.
Charles Trainer, Co. H, 63d New-York—killed.
First Sergeant John [illegible], Co. H, 63d New-York—wounded.
Corp. James McCormick, Co. H, 63d New-York—wounded.
Corp. James Quick, Co. H, 63d N. Y.—wounded.
Corp. Wm. C. Cranston, Co. H, 63d New-York—wounded.
Corp. John Kelib, Co. H, 63d New-York—wounded.
Henry Lamp, Co. H, 63d New-York—wounded.
Thomas Buckley, Co. H, 63d New-York—wounded.
M. Slattey, Co. H, 63d New-York—wounded.
M. Halloran, Co. H, 63d New-York—wounded.
Wm. H. Hall, Co. H, 63d New-York—wounded.
Owen Curran, Co. H, 63d New-York—wounded.
Patrick Harrigan, Co. H, 63d New-York—wounded.
Martin Kane, Co. H, 63d New-York—mortally.
James Ward, Co. H, 63d New-York—mortally.
George Kelly, Co. H, 63d New-York—mortally.
James O'Grady, Co. H, 63d New-York—wounded.
Eve Brenner, Co. H, 63d New-York—wounded.
John Hunter, Co. I, 64th New-York—leg.
Robert Bennet, Co. F, 69th New-York—[illegible]
John Nolan, Co. B, 69th New-York—groin.
Walter Burke, Co. I, 88th New-York—breast.
Alex. Dominick, Co. I, 7th New-York.
Lt. Henry M. McConnell, Co. K, 69th New-York—killed.
Corp. J. DeLacey, Co. K, 69th New-York—killed.
M. Robbins, Co. K, 69th New-York—killed.
First Sergeant, E. Grover, Co. K, 69th New-York—wounded.
Color-Bearer, Wm. Daley, Co. K, 69th New-York—wounded.
Corp. P. Cunningham, Co. K, 69th New-York—wounded.
[illegible], Co. K, 69th N. Y.—wounded.
Edw. McDonough, 69th New-York—wounded.
Pat. Riley, 69th New-York—wounded.
John Sheehan, 69th New-York—wounded.

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

BIOGRAPHICAL.

HENRY WAGER HALLECK, GENERAL-IN-CHIEF, U. S. A.

[The following sketches of the military and civil career of the present head of the army, and his Chief of Staff, has been handed us for publication.—Ed. Times.]

This distinguished officer was born in Oneida County, N. Y., in the year 1816. On the paternal side, he is descended from Peter Hal[illegible] [illegible] Island; and on the maternal, from [illegible] [illegible], one of the early settlers of Central New-York. [illegible] the Military Academy at West Point in 1835, and graduated there with distinguished [illegible] on the [illegible] of June, 1839. Two days after he was appointed to a Second Lieutenancy in the Engineer Corps, and from July 5 of that year to June [illegible], 1840, he held the post of Assistant Professor of Engineering at the Academy. In 1840 he was appointed a member of the Board of Engineers at Washington, and held that place during that and the following year. In 1841 he was the author of a valuable work on "Bitumen," considered especially with reference to its application [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible], the protection of [illegible] fortifications, and similar purposes. In 1841 and following years, he was also employed as an Assistant-Engineer in rebuilding Fort Wood, New-York Harbor. In 1843 he submitted to the War Department a valuable report on "The Means of National Defence," which attracted so much attention that its publication in document form was called for by the Senate. In 1844 he paid a visit to Europe, and, under the courtesy of distinguished French engineers, enjoyed opportunities for making many interesting researches into the art of fortification in the old world. In January, 1845, he was promoted to a First Lieutenancy in the Engineer Corps, and during the same year delivered a series of lectures upon "Military Art and Science," before the Lowell Institute of Massachusetts, which excited the highest interest among the militia and military authorities of that State. In the year following (1846,) at the [illegible] request of many militia officers who had heard his lectures, he published his valuable work on "Military Art and Science," founded, in the main, upon those lectures. The subjects treated of in this work are justifiableness of war, strategy, importance of fortifications in the defence of States, logistics, or the practical details of moving and supplying armies, grand tactics, or [illegible] infantry, cavalry, artillery and engineers in the different orders of battle, military polity, or the means of National defence best suited to the character and condition of a country, with accounts of the systems adopted by the several European Powers, defences of our sea-board, Northern Frontier defences, army organization, permanent fortifications, field-engineering, and military education with examinations of the systems adopted in this and other countries, and free comparisons of the advantages of each. Military men pronounce this the most complete and valuable work in the language, on the comprehensive subject of which it treats. Immediately after the commencement of the Mexican War Lieut. Halleck was ordered to California, and in the early part of July, 1846, he embarked for his new field of service on the United States transport Lexington, via Cape Horn, and after a passage of two hundred days, reached Monterey, Lower California, early in January, 1847. Here he at once entered upon his duties in erecting defences for that harbor and directing those at other points on the Pacific coast. His [illegible] military talents soon attracted the attention of the gallant Gen. Kearney, who, on the 13th of August, 1847, appointed him Secretary of State of California, under the Military Government, which position he continued to hold under the administration of Gens. Mason and Riley, until Dec. 20, 1847. While still doing his duties as Secretary of State and Engineer, he acted as Aid-de-Camp to Commodore W. B. Shubrick during many of the naval and military operations of 1847–8 on the Pacific Coast. He was engaged in the actions of Palos Prietos, Nov. 19, 1847, and Urias, Nov. 20, 1847; and lastly while Chief of Lieut.-Col. Burton's Staff, during his operations in Lower California, he took part in the actions of San Antonio, March 16, and Todos Santos, March 30, 1848. On the 28th of September, of the same year, he was appointed Professor of Engineering in the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, which position he declined. He was brevetted Captain on the 1st of May, 1848, "for gallant conduct in affairs with the enemy on the 19th and 20th of November, 1847, and for meritorious services in California." The Mexican War having terminated, in 1849 Capt. Halleck, though still a soldier, was called upon to fulfill civil duties by becoming a member of the Convention to frame a Constitution for the State of California, which was, in fact, drafted by his own hand. In addition to his duties as a military engineer, he was from 1852 to 1854 the Light-house Inspector and Engineer on the Pacific coast; and from 1853 to 1854 he was a member of the Board of Engineers for Fortifications on the Pacific. On the 1st of August, 1854, he resigned his position in the army, having the routine of military duty in time of peace insufficient to employ his active mind, promotion slow, and pay entirely inadequate to his support. Engaged afterward in the active practice of the law, he resisted all efforts to bring him into the political field, though he did not shrink from the expression of his political opinions, and the candid support of the Democratic Party, to which he belongs. No man on the Pacific enjoyed a higher reputation as a profound jurist, one of his specialties being his intimate acquaintance with the peculiarities of Spanish and Mexican law. In 1855 he was President of the Pacific and Atlantic Railroad, from San Francisco to San José. In 1859 he became the author of a "Collection of Mining Laws of Spain and Mexico," to which he had before given particular attention as President and legal counsel of the new Almaden Mining Company. In 1860, the present troubles of the country then ominously gathering to intelligent eyes, he accepted the position urged upon him, of Major-General of the California Militia, which he held until his appointment in 1861 to the rank of Major-General in the regular army of the United States. Just upon his appointment to the regular army, he put to press his labored work on "International Law, or Rules Regulating the Intercourse of States in Peace and War." He had been led to undertake this most valuable contribution to the Law of Nations by the total want of reliable precedents which he had found in the standard works for many cases growing out of the operations in Lower California, when on service there and acting as Secretary of State for that important Territory. Immediately upon his arrival at Washington from California, to accept his commission as Major-General, issued Aug. 19, 1861, he was assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri, upon which he entered on the 19th of November, at St. Louis, finding the Department in a perfect state of chaos, and the enemy overrunning nearly every portion of the command. Even St. Louis, his headquarters, was at the time almost in a state of siege. He at once applied himself to the arduous labors before him, and in two or three months order and efficiency began to be apparent, and the rapacious plunderers of the treasury were put to flight, as well as the hordes of the enemy driven to the borders of Missouri by forced marches of the National troops through the most severe dangers and hindrances of winter. From the operations which rapidly followed under Gen. Halleck's command, the enemy's centre was broken at Forts Henry and Donelson, and both his right and left wings turned, compelling the evacuation of Bowling Green, and not long after of Columbus, Ky. These rapidly culminating successes created such marked sensation not only among the people, but at Washington, that after the capture of Nashville and other important points, which at nearly the same time fell into the National possession under his command, his field of operations was enlarged to the Department of the Mississippi, embracing nearly twelve States. The Mississippi was opened nearly to Memphis by the capture of New Madrid and Island No. 10, and the forced evacuation of Columbus. The rebel armies were driven from Missouri; Arkansas was entered and the battle of Pea Ridge fought and won; Kentucky was placed entirely under Union sway, West Tennessee conquered, and Mississippi and Alabama about to be entered by the National armies. Important administrative duties in the direction of the four large armies under Grant, Buell, Pope and Curtis, retained Gen. Halleck at St. Louis until April 1862, when immediately upon the battle of Shiloh he took the field in person at Pittsburgh Landing, and commenced that series of movements which compelled the surrender of Corinth at the close of May. Immediately upon this success, he commenced reorganizing his army for the conquest of Eastern Tennessee, meanwhile menacing the broken force of Beauregard in Mississippi, and holding the extensive railroad and river communications lying within the conquered territory. At this stage the whole course of his operations was changed by his appointment, on the 11th of July, 1862, to the position of General-in-Chief of the United States armies—a command upon which he has as yet (September, 1862) scarcely more than entered. Apart from the reputation which Gen. Halleck has achieved in engineering, in active military operations, at the bar, and as an author on mining and international law, he has twice been honored with degrees by Union College, Schenectady, in which he studied before entering the Military Academy, receiving the degree of A. M. in 1843, and that of LL.D. in 1862.

GEN. CULLUM, OF THE U. S. ENGINEERS.

George W. Cullum, Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff to Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Halleck, General-in-Chief of the United States Army, is the son of Arthur and Harriet Cullum, and was born in the City of New-York on the 25th of February, 1809. Born in war times, he is also of patriotic blood, his grandfather having been killed at Fairfield, Conn., during one of the skirmishes of the Revolution, by a cannon-shot from the British fleet. Gen. Cullum was educated at Meadville, Penn., showing strong capacity for scientific and mathematical studies, of which his after life has afforded honorable development. From the fitness for military life thus foreshadowed, and through the influence of his uncle Stephen Barlow, (nephew of Joel Barlow, the poet and diplomatist,) then a member of Congress from Pennsylvania, he received the appointment of a Cadet at West Point, and entered on the 1st of July, 1829. He graduated with distinction in 1833, and, on the 1st of July in that year, was commissioned as Brevet Second Lieutenant in the Engineer Corps, and ordered to duty under Col. Totten, now Chief Engineer of the United States Army, in the construction of Fort Adams, at Newport, Rhode Island—one of the finest fortifications on the American coast. In November, 1834, Lieut. Cullum was detailed as assistant to Gen. Gratiot, then Chief Engineer, and remained on duty in the Engineer Bureau until 1836, when, at the request of Col. Totten, he returned to Fort Adams, assuming, at the same time, the difficult task of the construction of the pier, dyke and lighthouse at Goat Island, in the same harbor. In the increase of the Corps of Engineers, July 7, 1838, he was promoted to a Captaincy in that corps, and immediately placed in the charge of building the new fortifications—Fort Trumbull and the battery at Fort Griswold, at New-London, Connecticut. These works, which have now been fifteen years completed, without repairs, are among the best constructed and most efficient of our coast fortifications, as well as among the most picturesque features of the harbor of New-London. In April, 1846, in addition to his duties at New-London, Capt. Cullum was intrusted with the construction of Forts Warren, Independence, Winthrop, and the other public works in Boston Harbor, his reputation as an engineer officer steadily rising with each new work completed under his charge. In the following year, (1847,) on the breaking out of the Mexican war, with the probability succeeding of a rupture with England, these works required to be pushed forward with extreme energy, at the same time that Capt. Cullum was burdened with the complicated duties of preparing sapper, miner, and pontoon trains for the army, operating against Mexico, as also with the supervision of recruiting in the engineer corps. It was while in the arduous duties of preparing material for the engineer arm of Gen. Scott's army that Capt. Cullum was wrecked in the ill-fated steamer Atlantic on Fisher's Island, in the Sound opposite New-London, November 27th, 1846; and his vivid history of that disaster and the sufferings consequent upon it, will always remain one of the most truthful memorials of that sad event. In 1848 Capt. Cullum was selected by the Chief Engineer of the United States Army as Instructor of *Practical Military Engineering* at the West Point Academy, his extensive military reading and wide experience especially fitting him for the difficult work of building up the newly-created professorship. During this time he also commanded the sappers, miners and pontoniers of the army, and as second in rank at the Military Academy, in the absence of the Superintendent, performed his responsible duties. In 1849 Capt. Cullum published a work on "Military Bridges, with India-rubber Pontoons," being a minute description of those designed and prepared by him for our armies during the Mexican War, on a plan which has ever since been retained in the service. In 1850 he increased his prestige as an author on military affairs, by compiling, with immense labor, a *Register of the Officers and Graduates of the Military Academy* from the foundation of the institution in 1802, with official histories and biographies. This work, which has been found one of great interest and value, has a second edition in progress, the completion of which will be probably delayed for the reception of the addenda furnished by the present war. The labors of his new Professorship, combined with injuries received in his shipwreck in 1846, so enfeebled Capt. Cullum's health at this period that he was compelled to relinquish his duties, and for the next two years he traveled in search of health over Europe and the East, Cuba and our Southern and Western States, the several volumes in which he recorded his observations and experiences during those journeys having, unfortunately, never seen the light. In 1852 he returned to his duties at the Military Academy, with mind and body both invigorated, and continued in his position there until 1855—taking charge meanwhile, 1853–'4, at the earnest solicitation of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the construction of the New-York Assay Office, with its extensive apparatus—a novel and very difficult undertaking. In 1855 he took charge of all the public works at Charleston, S. C., including fortifications, light-houses and pier improvements. Among the labors thus devolving upon him, were the building of the now-famous Fort Sumter, commenced some years before, and the opening of Maffitt's Channel by a novel process of pumping sand instead of the ordinary dredging. Subsequently, most of the public works in North and South Carolina were placed under his charge. In 1858 he was a member of the Board of Engineers for planning the fortress at Sandy Hook, destined to be the second in America,—to the construction of which he had been assigned by the Chief Engineer, but of which he never took charge, owing to disagreements with Secretary Floyd, whose tool in the preliminary operations of treason he refused to become. Subsequently he was assigned to the construction of the fortifications at New-Bedford harbor, Mass., and to the charge of Fort Adams, R. I.; Forts Griswold and Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Schuyler and the other defences of New-York harbor on the Sound. In 1860 he was assigned to duty as a member of the Board to revise the programme of instruction at the Military Academy. On the breaking out of our present National troubles Capt. Cullum was invited by Lieut.-Gen. Scott to become his Aid-de-Camp, which position he held with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, from April 3 to Aug. 6, 1861, and with the rank of Colonel from the latter date to Nov. 1, 1861, when the veteran General retired from active service. At the date of his becoming Colonel he was also promoted to a Majority in the corps of Engineers. On the retirement of Gen. Scott, he was made a Brigadier-General and immediately selected by Gen. Halleck as Chief of his Staff and Chief Engineer of the Department the Missouri, afterwards enlarged by the addition of the Department of the Mississippi. In addition to these duties he was sent, in February last, to command at Cairo, with plenary powers in the equipment, subsistence and transportation of the three Western armies. He headed at the same time to defend Cairo and Paducah, and watch the rebel stronghold at Columbus, Ky. In cooperation with Flag-officer (now Rear Admiral) Foote he made several armed reconnoissances and finally took possession of that Gibraltar of the West, being the first, though scarcely risen from a sick-bed, to enter the ruins and provide against danger from the expected [illegible]. Gen. Cullum's labors at Cairo and on the Mississippi completely prostrated him in health, and he was scarcely able to accompany Gen. Halleck to Tennessee in April, remaining with him, however, until the occupation of Corinth, except a week spent in organizing the defences at Cairo, Columbus, Island No. Ten, and New-Madrid, against anticipated attacks by the rebel gunboats. On the appointment of Maj.-Gen. Halleck to the post of General-in-Chief in July, 1862, he accompanied that officer to Washington, still remaining at the head of his staff, and filling that arduous position with the same acceptance won by his varied and arduous labors in other departments of the service. During the year of his late employment in the West, as if to keep up the prestige of double responsibility which seems to have followed him nearly all his life, he was a member of the United States Sanitary Commission, and associate member of the Western Sanitary Commission at St. Louis.

GARIBALDI.

His Fall and His History—The Objects at Which he Aimed.

From the London Times.

Turin, Tuesday, Sept. 2, 1862.

Garibaldi is on the ground, never again to rise. Whatever events the future may have in store for Italy, Garibaldi's game is played out. He is old, prematurely old, broken in health, worn by fits of excessive activity; still more wasted by long periods of involuntary repose. The gout tortures and paralyzes his limbs, sorrow will soon gnaw into his very soul.

The lion is down; there will be no lack of ignoble animals eager to administer the last kick. But Garibaldi belongs to history; justice must be done to a name which cannot pass away. It is not enough for his enemies to descant on his lack of prudence, on his overweening self-conceit, his ignorance, his obstinacy; they even impugn his veracity, his self-denial, his boundless generosity, his consistency, his singleness of mind and purpose. Garibaldi, however, may well afford to abide the judgment of public opinion. Had he never spoken or written, or suffered others to write and speak in his name, the sentence would be all the more favorable to him. As it is, if he is brought before the Senate of Turin, before a council of war, or before any civil or military Court, silence becomes him as the most efficient defence. Like the great Roman of old, he may ask his Judges to follow him to the Temple of the gods. "On such a day I gave Italy her Southern provinces and achieved her unity; let us give thanks to the Almighty!" It would be mere cavil and chicane to inquire by whom the conquest of the Two Sicilies and their annexation were achieved. The initiative of the enterprise belongs to Garibaldi; it could belong to him alone.

Whether or not Garibaldi be prosecuted and tried for high treason, it is not from an official tribunal that he awaits condemnation or acquittal. The world will judge him by the light of his own conscience, by the precedents of his early training, his wild adventurous life, his teachers, his associates. Garibaldi was born a patriot, as every Italian was since 1814. He was a disciple of Young Italy, as all his countrymen were since the failure of the Carbonari of 1820. He was a countryman, almost a townsman, a friend, a fellow exile of Mazzini, at a time when Mazzini was all bright with hope and enthusiasm, free from the bigotry, the vapid idealism, the rancorous exclusivism, which estranged his steadiest friends from him. Garibaldi was a Mazzinian when all Italians between twenty and twenty-five years of age were Mazzinians. As a Mazzinian he left Italy; he quitted Europe, he was away for years and years, seeing none of his countrymen, or only those who like him took extreme views of their country's question, men to whom Europe offered no resting-place, who outdid Mazzini himself, whom Mazzini himself deemed unsafe and untrustworthy instruments. These men were Garibaldi's companions in the South American republics. Those Spanish communities in the New World are without contradiction the very worst political school on the face of the globe. The Italians were a superior race among those degenerate creoles. They took a prominent station as fighting men; as statesmen swayed the councils of those unruly States, wielded their destinies. Garibaldi and his Italian Legion was for a long time the anchor of hope of Montevideo, the *terror of Buenos Ayres and other uneasy neighbors*. But South America was a bad school for the champion of an orderly and civilized country. Garibaldi, who brought with him not one sound idea of political right from Europe, borrowed his notions of freedom from those supremely, incorrigibly anarchic States. Bolivares and Francia were his beau ideals of patriotic heroism. His pattern Government was a military dictatorship, tempered by universal suffrage. Imbued with these notions, panting for action, and shrinking from reflection, he returned to Italy, on the first outbreak of 1848. He came to fight under Charles Albert, but fell into the toils of Mazzini—of that Mazzini who, safe at Milan, was mining the ground under the Piedmontese as they grappled with Austria on the Mincio and the Adige. Charles Albert was prostrated; he fled to the Ticino, and Mazzini put forth his famous manifesto: "The war of the Kings is at an end: that of the peoples begins." The author of that emphatic proclamation went off to Lugano, in Switzerland; but Garibaldi held his ground in Lombardy, then took to the water on Lake Maggiore, laid hold of Sardinian steamers, put Arona and other towns on the Piedmontese side under contribution, and to those who pleaded the armistice then extant between the belligerents, he answered, "*La tregua l'ha fatta il Rè; noi non c' entriamo.*" ("The King has made the armistice; we will not enter into it.") With those steamers and that money he effected a landing at Luino; he carried on the struggle for a few days at Varese; then he had to cross the frontier and to seek safety in Switzerland. On the following year he was at Rome, in a Republic after his own heart, with all the powers concentrated in the hands of a Triumvirate. However Mazzini may have governed, there is no doubt but Garibaldi fought well. He humbled the ever crowing French, defeated and all but captured King Bomba, and raised the character of the Italians, who henceforth were hailed in Europe as men who *did* fight. Loth to surrender, unwilling to stoop to compromise, Garibaldi led such as had faith in him all across the Peninsula, baffling both French and Austrian pursuit—an epic retreat ending in a tragic catastrophe—the death of his wife. He then vanished from the scene of the world; as usual, when no field for action was open, he sank into silence and obscurity—a sailor, a farmer, a quiet, unassuming, inoffensive, self-sufficient man. In 1859 he was again on Lake Maggiore, at Varese, at Como, on the Alps, the leader of raw youths against the best trained soldiers and the most enterprising generals of the Austrians. He outstripped the march of the Franco-Sardinians, determined their movements, and paved the way for their victories. He then withdrew to Caprera, abjured republicanism, broke loose from Mazzini, and swore eternal brotherhood to Victor Emanuel. It was no allegiance on his part as from subject to sovereign; it was the good will and staunch friendship of a soldier to his comrade. Yet, no doubt, the King of Italy had no truer partisan, no safer supporter in his own blunt way, than "the hermit of Caprera." Garibaldi used to say that, "should things even come to the worst, Victor Emanuel would always be the President of an Italian republic." He would be bail for it.

Unfortunately, the task of Italian patriotism was not accomplished. The first promoter of the Italian movement, Napoleon III., prescribed its limits, and intimated that "so far it shall go and no further." Rome and Venice were still to be rescued from foreign bondage; Bourbon tyranny still weighed on the Two Sicilies. Mazzini had full scope for incessant agitation. In all his endeavors he strove to enlist the hero of Varese in his [illegible]. Garibaldi was made to plan an expedition across the frontier of La Cattolica, to put his name at the head of an association called *La Nazione Armata*. He even was made to join notorious swindlers, who professed to prepare a rescue for Venice. Of a childlike simplicity and ingenuousness, guileless and confiding to a fault, he took his own truthfulness as a warrant for other people's sincerity. He believed every assertion, gave in to every device, dived into every illusion, and it was only when a real friend, of authoritative person, generally the King, made him aware of the [illegible] he was being made the [illegible] that he drew back, ashamed and disgusted, [illegible] his own judgment, disavowing his evil counselors, and again and again repairing to his solitude, satisfied that he could not mend matters, and should, at least, not mar them. Then came the affair of Marsala, the campaign of the Thousand, the liberation of Sicily and Naples. The knot of Italian politics had got entangled beyond the power even of the shifty Cavour to untie it. It had to be cut, and Garibaldi's sword alone could do it. Cavour had no faith in the success of Garibaldi's undertaking; he did not prevent, did not encourage it; he knew, he ignored it; he would either turn Garibaldi to good purpose, or be rid of him; he watched his progress, stepped in at his various stages; he would have stopped Garibaldi at Messina; he would have hurried, he would have delayed annexation; he did not know what he wished. The adventurer's instinct was better than the schemer's wisdom. Garibaldi and Fate went their own way; and Cavour was too long used to bow to events and to profit by them. The Two Sicilies were won. Garibaldi got cold thanks; he withdrew to his island home, bitter against Cavour, who had sold his native town, who had jockeyed him, as he conceived, out of the reward of his achievements—the only reward he aspired to, the preferment of his friends and followers.

Still Garibaldi remained in Caprera, and was quiet. Cavour came to an untimely end; Ricasoli had his short tenure of office; Garibaldi did not stir from Caprera. He harbored no resentment, he cherished no ambition, he had no wish for himself. He was humbled, and angered, by Cialdini's letter; he shook hands with his bitter censor, withdrew from public life, and went back again to Caprera. Twice and three times recalled from thence by false friends, he always went back by the advice of true friends. He had long disavowed Mazzini. He had withdrawn his countenance from the so-called "party of action." He went hand in hand with Victor Emanuel. He would not believe that the hour of action had struck until the King himself gave the signal.

Most fatally, he was made to believe that the signal had been given. King's agents, or men professing to be such, whispered to him that the King was tired of diplomacy and Ricasoli; that he was bent on a move; that a blow should be struck, first for Venice, then for Rome. Garibaldi trusted and acted. He landed at Genoa; Rattazzi superseded Ricasoli; Garibaldi organized the Lombard youth into rifle clubs, he headed the Emancipation Society. He prepared the attack on Sarnico; equipped an expedition to Montenegro. France protested; the Sarnico affair blew up; Garibaldi embarked for Caprera, but he was allowed to sail for Sicily; was welcomed at Palermo by the Royal Princes at his landing; sat at table on the right hand of the heir of the throne, at the post of honor; received the homage of all the civil and military authorities in the island. He thought he was acting for the King, in the King's name, at the King's bidding. He thought the farce of Count Cavour and 1860 was being played over again. He considered all Ministerial disavowals and Royal proclamations to be only proofs of the consummate cunning of the profound dissimulation of the authors of the plot. The encounter at Aspromonte dispelled the illusion.

Most assuredly Garibaldi is guilty of insanity. He was determined to march upon Rome; he declared war against France, and in the meantime waged war against Italy. He was too sure he could shun civil strife; he reckoned too much upon the enthusiasm of the people, on the eventual cooperation of the national army. Had his calculations even proved true, had he dragged along with him the whole people of Naples and Sicily, Cialdini, La Marmora, and all their brigades and divisions, still he was no match for France. He could hardly engage France without at the same time drawing Austria also upon his arms. But, on the one hand, he had been taught by Mazzini that there was nothing that could not be achieved by the people. The French army might be half a million—a million—but the Italians were twenty-five millions! Then, Napoleon stood alone in France; "he had," as he was fond of repeating, "a straw tail," sure to be set on fire as soon as his back was turned. An attack on the Imperial garrison at Rome, Mazzini had told him, would be the signal for a republican revolution in France. The fall of Napoleon would bring about a covenant between the two Celto-Latin nations, which would make them more than equal to all the Powers of the world. Add to this that Garibaldi had hardly ever failed in any of his former enterprises, he felt sure that success could never forsake him; he was conscious he had performed miracles, and was sure of his power to achieve any prodigy. He had seen multitudes kneeling at his feet; the world's incense had intoxicated him; he was, indeed, superior to idle vanity; he shunned plaudits and ovations so far as he was himself concerned; but if he could turn all this power—all this *prestige*—to the benefit of his country, would it not have been meanness, would it not have been madness on his part to shrink from the task which popular enthusiasm designated him to accomplish, to shirk an enterprise to which the world's cheers urged him?

Such were Garibaldi's reasonings, such his motives and actions. His countrymen—the world may well pause before they sit in judgment against him. His life is all of a piece—consistent from beginning to end. The men who applauded Garibaldi in 1849, who worshipped him in 1860, have no right to condemn him in 1862. He acted without an afterthought or a selfish motive. His was a great error—a sublime misconception. Success in his case was clearly out of the question; in the purity of his motives only must he be justified.

THE GOLDEN GATE DISASTER.

Private Letter from A. Morrell, United States Consul at Manzanilla, Mexico.

Manzanilla, Sunday Aug. 17, 1862.

I returned last night from the wreck of the *Golden Gate*, having been absent four days. Although the wreck lies but fifteen miles from here—just above the White Rock—you will scarcely comprehend that to reach it by land requires a journey of ten hours' hard riding, and through a road the worst I have ever seen. My hat was knocked off dozens of times, and was well battered to pieces when I got back. I did not have my clothes off, nor even my boots, from the time I left until I got back. The second day, I was four or five hours exposed to a heavy rain, and slept that night in my damp clothes and boots, which had only had time to partially dry.

My principal object in going was to bury the dead bodies, which were scattered over the beach for a distance of four miles. I found 26, and had them all interred as well as could be done under the circumstances. They were all more or less decomposed, and of some but little more than the skeleton remained. It is enough to say that they presented a most pitiful sight. I say pitiful, for that expresses the sentiment which I felt. For me there was nothing of disgust. But Capt. Hudson, who went up with ten of his crew, some days ago, for the same purpose, came away without doing anything except to vomit up his "*tripas*," such was the effect produced on him and his men.

I had with me five men, and in eight hours the 26 victims were all interred, and crosses (which I made myself on the spot) were placed over them. Of course, you understand this number to be but a small part of those lost, which amounted to 183.

I expect the down steamer will be here in a few hours, and it will depend upon advices received whether I go to Colima at once, or remain here some days longer; and it will also depend upon those advices whether I go to California or not by next steamer (27th.) From present appearances, I think it very likely I may go. Address your letters to me here at Manzanilla, care of Oberheyer & Koch, so that I may receive them here.

By the way, I forgot to mention that Rojas has pronounced against Ogazon. Rojas is in Zapotlan, with (it is said) 2,000 men; and if Ogazon does not come to give him battle, he (Rojas) will go to Guadalajara. So, you see, we are never to be quiet. I may, perhaps, be able to give you further particulars by next steamer. I must now close—so adieu for the present.

Yours, truly, A. M.

"Another Outrage on Canadian Soil."

Under the above caption the Toronto *Leader* of the 13th, relates the following occurrence:

"On Monday of last week unusual excitement was created in the village of St. Regis, on the United States frontier, by the forcible abduction of a refugee by United States Indians under the following circumstances: On Sunday evening two travelers from the United States arrived at the International Hotel. One of them was suspected of being one of Uncle Sam's warriors, tired of military life and glory, seeking for shelter and repose in Queen Victoria's dominions. The other was an extremely patriotic individual, who delighted to boast that the 'North' could whip the South with England and France to help them, and claimed that the authority of the United States officers [illegible] beyond the line into Canada, but that since the battle of Bull Run they (the sovereign people of the North) could not insist on the privilege [illegible] the [illegible] was conquered. On [illegible] the 'line' the fugitive warrior [illegible] secure, but discovered that he was sadly mistaken when he found himself dragged across the 'line' by Indians who had been excited by whisky and urged by his fellow-traveler to kidnap him into the hands of a constable from Hogansburgh, who was waiting to carry off the prize. Great exertions were required to keep the British Indians from rescuing him from the constable. The affair has been represented to the Government, as it is feared that a repetition of such conduct might lead to trouble between the British and United States Indians at St. Regis, who have hitherto been most friendly."

UNITED STATES OF COLOMBIA.

The Defeat and Death of Gov. Guardia of Panama—Mosquera's Decree—Interesting News from the Interior—Treaty with Ecuador—From Carthagena and the Coast States, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Panama, Saturday, Sept. 6, 1862.

In my last I informed you of the defeat of Gen. Guardia, the legal ruler of the State of Panama, at the hands of Provisional Governor Diaz's troops near Nata, and the death of the Governor. Some doubt of the latter fact existed at the time I wrote, but its truth was subsequently fully confirmed. He was shot through the head while gallantly urging his men into the fight. All honest men, political friends as well as foes, regret his death.

On the fall of the Governor, Don Francisco Fabrega, finding all efforts to bring his men into battle futile, fled with them toward Santiago, having narrowly escaped being taken prisoner, and it is said wounded. Col. Neira, in command of the Panama troops, in a day or two thereafter, on the 25th of August, entered the City of Santiago without having experienced the least resistance, and formally took possession of it in the name of the Provisional Government. From the best evidence I can obtain, no outrages of any nature were committed by the Panama troops, although the foreign residents charge, in a card, that the few soldiers left behind by the Guardia party, set fire to one or two houses, and had orders to burn the town. There is probably some mistake in this, however.

The Fabrega family, as also the Guardias, went to Costa Rica on a schooner they had provided for contingencies.

Gov. Diaz immediately issued a decree of pardon to all those who had operated against the Provisional Government, provided they would lay down their arms and acknowledge the existing Government. The troops of the Guardia party have scattered in different directions. Several of the young men who went from Panama to help the cause of legitimacy have hidden themselves in the mountains. So the revolution, so far as this State is concerned, is triumphant, and Mosquera is master of the situation.

Gen. Mosquera's decree regarding mortmain, has been put in force here, the terms of which are such as to induce all the priests to leave the country. They are going from this city to Central or South America next week. The brotherhood, or monks, and a few *religieuses* here, also go. So a few young ladies, who are not quite ready, have to hurry up their white satins so as to get the benefit of church in their coming nuptials. I noticed, also, on Friday, as I passed the little chapel of La Merced, that an unusual number of devotees were on their knees before the wax candles; and on inquiring the cause, was told that they were gathering up advance masses in anticipation of the clerical exodus.

The British steamship *Anne* from Guayaquil *via* Buenaventura, Cauca, brings us some interesting news from both points. The report which I sent you of a treaty having been made between the Government of Ecuador and Gen. Julio Arboleda, chief of the Reactionists in our neighboring State of Cauca, is true. The causes of this sudden and radical somersault of Ecuador from Mosquera to Arboleda is not yet very clear. There must have been a good deal of intrigue used to bring it about. It is said, however, that the cause I intimated might be found at the bottom of the transaction, is the true one: that President Garcia Moreno, after having been made prisoner, with all his officers, and material sent to invade Pasto, by Arboleda, discovered that Mosquera had been playing falsely toward Ecuador, and was arranging to divide that Republic between himself and President Castilla, of Peru. I inclose you a copy of the treaty made on the battle-field:

Article 1. Is sorry at discovering that circumstances foreign to the will of the two nations have produced a state of rupture; recognizes that the interests of each exacts, in an imperious manner, perfect and perpetual peace between them; pardons and ignores the unhappy acts which converted them into enemies; and declares that neither of the Governments shall make reclamation of any kind, whatever may have been the motives prior to the date of the document and consequent to the late occurrences between the Government of Ecuador and the authorities of New-Granada.

Art. 2. Agrees to celebrate within thirty days, a treaty relating to the transit of merchandise and goods across the respective territories. The fourth clause of this act stipulates that no kind of effects shall be impeded in the transit. Art. 3 inforces the treaty of 9th July, 1856 to be religiously and faithfully observed. Art. 4 provides that exiles who violate the sanctity of the asylum which the treaty grants, shall lose that right of asylum and be delivered up to the offended Government. Art. 5 obliges both parties to defend reciprocally the integrity of their territory. Art. 6 provides that the treaty shall have effect immediately on its signature by the respective Plenipotentiaries. Art. 7 stipulates that the treaty shall be ratified by the competent authorities of both nations, and the ratifications shall be deposited in one of the Capitals within eighteen months.

This treaty has been duly ratified on the 9th August, being signed by Julio Arboleda on the part of New Granada, and by Rafael Carvajal, as Plenipotentiary from Quito, on the part of Ecuador.

We hear, but with what truth I cannot say, that Arboleda was not on a retreat from Mosquera's forces into the Province of Pasto from Cauca when the fight with the Ecuadorians, resulting in this treaty, took place; but that he only took there a part of his division, leaving his main force under command of Gen. Enao, at their old encampment, near Popayan.

By this arrival we get an *Oficial Boletin* dated Pasto, July 28, which contains a decree of Señor Leonardo Cañal, promulgated from La Union, 18th idem., and declaring himself President of the Granadian Confederation.

In the same paper appears a dispatch of Señor Bartolome Calvo, Attorney-General, charged with the executive authority of the Confederation, appointing Señor Leonardo Cañal to the post of Secretary of State. The dispatch is dated from Bogota, also on the 18th of July.

Another dispatch from Señor Julio Arboleda, Patia 12th July, and addressed to Señor Leonardo Cañal, nominates that officer to the Presidency of the Granadian Confederation. We have, therefore, at present, two Chief Magistrates, the one in the person of Gen. Mosquera, Provisional President of the United States of Colombia, and the other in that of Gen. Cañal, Chief Magnate of the Granadian Confederation.

It is impossible at this moment to say what is the result of the treaty with Ecuador in making or marring the fortune of that active warrior-poet, Julio Arboleda; but the general opinion in Panama is, that there was more or less constraint in it, and that it will not be approved by the people of Ecuador.

Another event, which it seems to me has caused more excitement here and at Aspinwall than the occasion legitimately calls for, has disturbed us for a few days past. The British mail steamship from Carthagena to Aspinwall, which arrived at the latter place on the 4th, brought Ex-President Ospina and Attorney-General Calvo, who, after Ospina's term expired, became acting President, Ospina's brother, and a Padre Sucar—all of whom have, since the latter part of July, 1861, been confined as political prisoners in a castle at Cartagena by Provisional President Mosquera. They escaped from prison through bribery. Immediately on their arrival at Aspinwall being known at Panama, Gov. Diaz, at the head of seventy men, went over on a special train to arrest them. An hour or two, however, before the train arrived, the British packet steamed out of the harbor, and has been since lying under the protection of the guns of the British war propeller *Orlando*, of 50 guns, which has been anchored for a week past, nobody knows from what reason, five or six miles off the port.

During last night a report got around that all the gentlemen named above had, at 8 o'clock in the evening, been privately brought into the harbor and placed on board the *Champion*. Mr. Rise, the United States Consul here, who had just returned from Panama, on account of pressing business that occasioned his presence here, was called out of bed at [illegible] o'clock in the morning by Gov. Diaz and his aids, to know what course he should pursue in case the authorities sent to take the escaped prisoners from the *Champion*. What reply the Governor got I do not know. This morning they are again in correspondence on the subject, whilst a guard is watching the American steamer. The British steamer has returned to her wharf, and the refugees are presumed to be on the *Orlando*.

The British war steam-propeller *Chameleon* is at Panama. Also, the United States steam-frigate *Lancaster*. At Aspinwall the British steam-propeller *Orlando*, 50 guns, and the United States brig *Perry*. The latter [illegible] of its sick, and ought to be relieved.

Col. [illegible] R. McKee, United States Consul in Panama, has been acting for Mr. Rise, Consul at Aspinwall, the last few days, on account of the sickness of the latter.

That comet, of which the papers speak so much, has been figuring here for the past fortnight.

Her British Majesty's ship *Cameleon*, from Mazatlan, is in port, as also the United States steamer *Saranac*. The United States brig *Perry* and Her British Majesty's 50-gun frigate *Orlando* are at Aspinwall.

The Pacific Steamship Navigation Company's steamer *Anne*, from Guayaquil, &c., arrived on 1st inst., bringing freight as follows: For Southampton, 240 packages bark; for Liverpool, [illegible]; for New-York, 207 packages cascarilla, &c.; for Panama, 255 packages hats, &c., and $5,000 in specie.

The last steamer for Peru took down £275,000 sterling, being the amount of the recent loan effected by that Government in England, and which, I informed you, was brought on the last British steamer to Aspinwall for that purpose.

The weather continues remarkably fine here, and the Isthmus is very healthy. A young man named A. C. Sheldon, from San Francisco, died on the 3d at the Louisiana Hotel of fever. He belonged to New-York, and has a married sister in New-Orleans.

The Panama Railroad Company's steamship *Salvador* arrived from Central American ports yesterday. She brings dates from Guatemala to 25th, Salvador to 27th, Nicaragua to 30th August, and Costa Rica dates to the 2d inst. There is not a word of interest from any one of the Central American States, except that the present corn crops appear so good that the decree against the exportation of grain has been revoked in some of them.

The *Guatemala* brought the usual cargo of cochineal, coffee, hides, sugar, &c., &c., as follows:

FREIGHT PER STEAMSHIP SALVADOR, TRIP TWO.

For New-York—45 seroons cochineal, 6 bales deerskins, 4 bales cotton, 609 hides.

For Liverpool—150 seroons cochineal, 23 bales deerskins, 1 case merchandise, 2,420 hides.

For Southampton—[illegible] seroons cochineal, [illegible] sarsaparilla, 1 case merchandise, 9 packages silver and specie—value $9,512 85.

For Aspinwall—[illegible] bales deerskins.

For South Pacific—1 seroon indigo.

For San Francisco—49 bags coffee.

For Panama—31 bags sugar, 5 bags rice, 2 bags potatoes, 60 bags coffee, 3 packages merchandise, [illegible] packages specie—value $1,[illegible].

Aspinwall, September 5th, 1862.

The Royal Mail steamer *Avon* from Santa Martha and Carthagena, with the mail from the interior of the republic, arrived at Aspinwall on the evening of the 3d instant. Our last dates from Bogota are to the 18th of August—Santa Martha, 27th and Carthagena 1st inst.

The States of the North are enjoying perfect peace. In the State of Boyaca, in absence of the Governor, the Vice-Governor, or substitute, had taken charge of State affairs since the 2d of July.

The renowned guerrilla band of Guasca had made its appearance once more in the vicinity of Bogota. It is now only [illegible] strong, and headed by Cañal's brother. Every able-bodied man, between the ages of 18 and 40 had been called on to defend the city.

From the seat of war, by the way of the Magdalena River, we have intelligence only to the 29th of July. At that date Mosquera was in Carnicerias, ready to start immediately forward. While at this place he issued two decrees, both of importance. On the 29th of July he decreed that the causes having ceased which induced him to give up the gubernatorial chair of the State of Cauca, and all his substitutes being unable to act for him, from the 29th of that month, on which day he would enter the territory of Cauca, he would resume that office.

On the following day, the 27th, Gen. Mosquera issued another decree of no less importance, and to the effect that the National Convention, which according to his change of time, made in Alpe, was to meet in Carthagena on the 1st inst., would meet instead in Ibagué, State of Tolima, on that same day. The object of this change is that the place of meeting may be more central, and at the same time near the seat of war, so that Mosquera may be able to report to that body in case the campaign is not finished by that time. The measure is, no doubt, very opportune, considering that all his promises have not had the power to shorten the war one single day. It is provided by this decree that should there not be sufficient members present on that date, preparatory meetings shall take place. This of course, will be the case, as the elections in the State of Cauca will probably not be made before the middle or end of this month, and the representatives for this State have not yet gone to Carthagena, and will have to wait for the steamer of the 23d of October.

The State of Antioquia is as unyielding as ever. The blockade of the State is every day more strict. Confinement to the desert island of San Andres, in the State of Bolivar, is now the punishment offered to those who import any merchandise into that State. Gunpowder, lead, and firearms are forbidden articles of commerce in certain cities on the boundary line of that State. Whoever possesses such articles of contraband, must go at once to the authorities with them, and obtain a receipt for their value.

In Medellin, the State Capital, a mint had been established, to which Mosquera at once put his veto, by decreeing that none of the money coined there should be received. The Government reserves to itself the right of coining its own money, and the only mints it recognizes are the one at Bogota and the one at Popayan. The Governor of Antioquia and his satellites, by such proceedings, will be considered as counterfeiters, and dealt with accordingly.

From the Coast States, the news is highly interesting. In the State of Magdalena, preparations are being made to give a warm reception to Señor Vingo, who, it is stated, had succeeded in landing somewhere about Rio Hacha. Col. Blanco is stationed near Santa Martha with from 800 to 1,500 men. The schooner-of-war *Gen. Mosquera* had been sent with 100 men on a reconnoitering expedition. Gen. Nieto had been a few days in Santa Martha, giving instructions about military matters. Nothing, in the opinion of many, since the rescue of Gen. Enao and the capture of Gens. Payan and Alzate, will tend to lengthen the civil war here so much as will the escape from Carthagena of the political prisoners Ospina Brothers, Señores Calvo and Lucas. After fourteen months' imprisonment, and at a time when the political horizon began to clear up, these men escape from prison to add, no one knows how many, more years to the war that is totally ruining this fair section of country. Though these important prisoners were, when first taken, placed in one of the strong dungeons of Boca Chica, about ten miles from Carthagena, they were afterward removed to the city prison. They were under a strong guard, though placed *outside* the room they occupied, and here they seemed to have been in perfect security until the morning of the 2d inst., when early in the morning they were missed. The floor of their apartment was found broken, and the room below, the kitchen, doubtlessly afforded an easy egress through an open window. In a yard, to which this window has access, their fetters were found, together with files and other instruments. How all this was done without any one knowing of it, is a matter of wonder. The general belief is that some one is bought, for, without outside help, it seems impossible that they should have made good their escape. Mrs. Ospina, it is true, is in Carthagena, but she had taken refuge in the French Consulate, and to a certain extent, was a prisoner herself. Gen. Nieto was also in Carthagena, which makes matters worse. As soon as the discovery of their flight was made, search was made for them in Carthagena, and subsequently on board of the British mail steamer *Avon*. But this search was a nominal affair—a courtesy on the part of the captain of the ship. The English Consul, Mr. Doyle, and the President of the State of Bolivar, Señor Espriella, at the request of this latter, were shown around the ship by Capt. Reeks, but of course that was all the search permitted. An armed boat was kept plying about the ship until the steamer sailed, but without success. The general opinion in Carthagena was that they were on board, which has been verified in Aspinwall. Gov. Diaz sent some troops to that place on the 4th, on seeing which the steamer *Avon* moved off from her wharf to the anchorage of the British ship-of-war *Orlando*, and left the prisoners there, to prevent any trouble which the soldiers might have been inclined to make on board of her.

Gen. Nieto arrived in Carthagena on the 23d, in the National gunboat *Colombia*, with the object of assisting at the opening of the Convention. In case Mosquera was not able to come. His forces were left on the southern frontier of Antioquia, on the line of River Nechi and near Zaragoza. Seeing that the place of meeting of the Convention had been changed, he went to Santa Martha to leave his instructions about the looked-for attack of Col. Vingo, and prepared to leave again on the 2d.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

QUEENS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR

[illegible] at the Fashion Course—[illegible] of What was to be Seen—The List of Prizes Awarded.

Who has heard of an Agricultural Fair at the South since the beginning of the war? Nobody! Yet we have plenty of them at the North, and the Twenty-first of the Queens County Agricultural Society, opened at Fashion Course on Thursday, was the most creditable yet held by that organization. Never have these favorite grounds appeared to greater advantage, for, from far and near, from Long Island and Manhattan Island, thousands who delight in agriculture congregated to see the sights. The roads in the vicinity were fairly blocked with carriages, while even the extensive accommodations of the Long Island Railroad were inadequate to meet the requirements of the many visitors. The same scene was repeated on Friday with a much larger attendance.

All departments of the exhibition were well worth a visit. The horticultural, stock of all kinds, farming implements and everything pertaining to agriculture, were well represented. So replete indeed was the Fair with objects of interest, that but a brief notice can be given of the most important. Entering by the grand stand, we passed into the horticultural gallery—most delightful to the olfactories and decidedly tempting to the palate. An exceedingly rare collection of exotics by McDonald & Co., of Flushing; John Cadness, of Flushing, and Isaac Buchanan, of Newtown, at once attracted attention. The former exhibited, among other novelties, the *cucurbita ovifera* or egg squash, the fruit of the passion flower, Sicilian apple, prickly cucumber, and a fine specimen of the Sarracenia borbarum or Northern cotton plant. Mr. Cadness exhibited a number of *varieties of growing* phosphor, lycopodium or vegetable sulphur, begonia, and *all three have beautiful and interesting specimens* of rare plants.

Among other objects of interest in this department were flowers by Mathew Donald and H. C. Wilson, of Astoria; varieties of apples and pears by Bloodgood Hoxton, W. H. Young, J. H. Harris, and Isaac Hicks; Wm. Supple, of Manhasset, a splendid floral temple; Mrs. Henry Leverich, of Newtown, six fine varieties of grapes. From the place of Ben. Wood, Esq., there are ice-cream and apple pie watermelons, and a good assortment of vegetables. J. W. Somerindyke, of Oyster Bay, has a mammoth pumpkin, and Thomas B. Jackson, of Newtown, a basket of mammoth oysters, and Clarkson Pearsall, of Hempstead, a basket of mammoth peachblow potatoes, and Mr. Townsend D. Cook, of Locust Valley, has another basket of peachblows to match, and Garret Van Dine, of Newtown, another. In grapes there were fine samples exhibited by Wm. Bridge, of Glen Cove; David Fowles, gardener for E. Hoyt—the latter having three branches of "Muscat Alexander," a deliciously tempting white grape in mammoth clusters. Other exhibitors of note in this department are Jasper Lilly, John B. Mantel, J. C. Dunn, B. W. Strong, Samuel Lord, Mr. Gray, Geo. A. Burrows, Jas. T. Sandford and Rev. W. Anderson. In farming implements there were corn-shellers, mowers, cradlers, food-cutters, dog churns, cheese presses, cider mills, grain threshers and separators, hay tossers, harrows, hay presses, apple-parers, and a thousand *implements of farming of the latest approved patterns*. The hay-pitcher seemed to be the most novel, and the farmers seemed to think it would be of great assistance *in unloading hay from* the wagon and stowing it in the barn. In the carriage department there were two novelties, a Russian sleigh by Chas. W. Pase, of Manhasset, and a child's carriage by John Pettit. There was quite an extensive assortment of kitchen furniture, and some fine half-bushel specimens of grain, contributed by Ben Wood, J. Lott, and A. Bedell. In thoroughbred and other stock, swine, cattle, horses and other live animals, good to eat and to ride behind, there was a fair display. The following are some of the prizes:

SHORT HORNS—BULLS.

Best bull over three years old, $10—J. H. Brown, Flushing.
Best bull under three years old, $6—W. H. Bushman, Hempstead.
Best cow over three years old, $10—S. T. Taber, Cuphead.
Best heifer under three years old, $6.

DEVONS.

Best bull over three years old, $10—H. W. Allen.
Best cow over three years old, $10—E. G. Faile, Pocahontas.

ALDERNEYS.

Best bull over three years old, $10.
Best bull under three years old, $6.
Second best bull under three years old, $4.
Third best bull under three years old, *Country Gentleman.*
Best cow over three years old, $10.
Second best cow over three years old, $6.
Third best cow over three years old, *Country Gentleman.*
Best heifer under three years old, $6—Patrick Regan.
Judges—Thomas Bell, New-Jersey; Alex. Johnstone, William Floyd Jones, Watson Bowron, Benj. Lawrence.

WORKING OXEN—FOUR YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

Best yoke $8—John N. Roe, Flushing.
Judges—George Downing, George Pople, Peter Quinlan, Daniel R. Suydam, Joseph T. Burroughs.

CATTLE OTHER THAN THOROUGHLY BRED.

Best bull over three years old, $8—S. Lord, Newtown.
Best bull under three years old, $8—J. H. Brower, Flushing.
Best cow over three years old, $8—S. Lord, Newtown.
Best heifer under three years old, $8—E. A. Fairchild, Flushing.

CALVES OF ANY BREED.

J. J. Jackson, Glen Cove—Best bull calf, $5.
R. E. Thorne, North Hempstead—Best heifer calf, $5.

MILCH COWS.

McDonald & Co., Flushing—Best milch cow, $10.
Judges—Ben. L. Swan, Jr., Daniel Underhill, Roswell Eldridge, David Doremus, Lefferts Bergen.

MIDDLE WOOLED SHEEP.

Best buck, $5—George Bradish, Flushing.
Second best buck, *Trans. State Society.*
Best three ewes, $5—Samuel Warner, Oyster Bay.
Judges—Robert M. Bell, Wm. T. Cocks, William Willets, Nicholas Wycoff, Samuel Titus.

SWINE.

Best boar, $10—S. R. Browne, Flushing, L. I.
Best breeding sow, $10—S. R. Browne, Flushing.
Judges—Jacob Mott, Wm. Bragaw, James Hendrickson, Daniel L. Rapelyea, John D. Bergen.

POULTRY.

Best exhibition of poultry owned by exhibitor, Dip. and $5—Clarkson Pearsall, Hempstead, L. I.

DAIRY.

Butter—not less than 5 pounds.
Best sample, diploma and pair of silver butter-knives, Mr. B. H. Cutter, North Hempstead.
Second best sample, butter-knife, Mr. Samuel Lord, Newtown.
Butter—made by a girl under 21 years of age.
Best sample of 5 pounds, diploma and pair of silver butter-knives, Miss Susan Powell, Jamaica.
Cheese—not less than 5 pounds.
Best sample, pair of silver butter-knives, Daniel Hegeman, Cedar Swamp.

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

Best display of farm implements, diploma and $10—R. H. Reeves & Co.

CARRIAGES, WAGONS AND HARNESS.

Best display of carriages from any part of the State, $10—Wm. Ellis, Flushing, L. I.
Best carriage, $5—S. R. Crossman, Jamaica.
Best farm wagon, $5—H. G. Spalding, Jamaica.
Best buggy wagon, $5—C. A. Jordan, Jamaica.
Best sleigh, $5—S. R. Crossman, Jamaica.
Best set of single harness, $3—R. Arnold, Jamaica.
Judges—John R. Lawrence, New-York; James L. Moore, Henry Walters, A. D. McCormick, James M. Whitcomb.

FLOWERS.

Best floral design or ornament, diploma and $5—Wm. Supple, Manhasset.
Best collection of house plants in pots, not less than ten different specimens, diploma and $5—David Fowles, Newtown.
Best variety of cut flowers, diploma and $5—Isaac Buchanan.
Best assortment of newest varieties of dahlias, not less than twelve dissimilar blooms, with names, diploma and $5—Parsons & Co.
Best pair parlor bouquets, $3—Mrs. J. G. Strong.
Best pair hand bouquets, diploma and $3—B. W. Strong.
Best display of newly introduced flowers, $5—Isaac Buchanan.
Judges—Samuel B. Parsons, Orange Judd, Samuel T. Taber, Charles H. Rogers, Losee Van Winkel.

HORSES—OWNED AND BRED IN THE COUNTY.

Best stud, four years old and upward, $10—T. T. Jackson, *Surprise.*
Best stud, three years old and under four, $10—S. Kissam, *Rock Hill.*
Best stud, two years old and under three, $10—D. Jones, *Pearsall.*
Best stud, one year old, $10—Samuel Willetts, Little Neck.
Best brood mare, with foal at her feet, $10—E. Noostrand, North Hempstead.
Best brood mare, with foal at her feet, $10—H. W. Allen, Great Neck.

MATCHED HORSES—FOR FARM AND ALL WORK.

Best pair, $10—J. R. Bertie, Hempstead.
Best pair, owned six months in the county, $10—S. Lee, Newtown.
Best pair matched horses, for the carriage or road, owned and bred in the county, $10—G. W. Sandford, Newtown.
Best pair, owned six months in the county, $10—B. W. Strong, Newtown.

GELDINGS OR MARES—OWNED AND BRED IN THE COUNTY.

Best 4 years old and over, mare *Flora*, $10—R. M. Bell, Flushing.
Second best, $5—D. Y. Jones, Flushing.
Best 3 years old and under 4, *Bet*, $10—Geo. Hulse.
Best one-year old colt, $10—P. P. Rascom, Rock Hill.
Judges—William Wilkins, A. C. Henry, Wm. G. Carpenter, Cornelius Hendrickson, Peter Hulse.

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Best trained saddle-horse, $20—Hiram Woodruff, *Gray Hiram.*

The necessity of rideable horses suitably broken, such as were common in the good old days of our forefathers, has during the past year, been made painfully apparent, as scarcely enough could be found to supply the wants of a single regiment of cavalry. In view of individual and military advantages, we hope the inspiring exercise of horseback riding may be extended and improved, and consider it worthy of encouragement by the Society.

SPECIAL PREMIUM OFFERED BY THE FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY.

Best trotting gelding or mare for the road, (driven by the owner,) silver cup, $100.
Judges—Elbert Floyd Jones, Alex. Townsend, Tristram Allen, Wilson Lawrence, George W. Burroughs.
Lady Sherman—Dan Mace, Newtown.

SPECIAL PREMIUM OFFERED BY S. R. BOWNE, ESQ.

Best stallion, to be shown in any way agreeable to the owner, silver cup, $100.
Judges—John C. Debevoise, Jacob D. Fowler, Daniel Hegeman, Charles Hewlett, Lewis F. Williams.
Surprise—T. T. Jackson, Flushing.

MULES.

Best jackass, R. W. White, $10.
Best jenny, R. W. White.

PONIES.

Best pair of ponies, under 12 hands—D. E. Hall, Glen Cove, $5.
Best single pony—G. L. Elliott, $3.
Judges—John C. Debevoise, Jacob D. Fowler, Daniel Hegeman, Charles Hewlett.

FRUIT.

Best twenty varieties, best grown, correctly named, three specimens of apples, diploma and $10—Isaac Hicks & Son.
Best ten varieties, correctly named, three specimens of apples, $5—Mr. Strong.
Best five varieties, apples, $3—Wm. Hall.
Best twenty varieties and best specimens, correctly named, three specimens of each variety pears, diploma and $10—Gabriel Mare, Astoria.
Best ten varieties and best specimens, correctly named, three specimens of each, pears, $5—Robert Beaver, Newtown.
Best twelve peaches, diploma and $3—John Brownson, S. Oyster Bay.
Best twelve quinces, apple or orange, diploma and $3—Clarkson Pearsall.
Best and greatest variety plums, diploma and $3—R. W. Bowne, Glen Cove.
Best half peck domestic cultivated cranberries, diploma and $3—Jas. Lawrence, Flushing.
Best number of good native varieties, and best grown specimens grapes, three bunches each, diploma and $5—Parsons & Co., Flushing.
Best number of varieties, and best specimens of foreign grapes, grown under glass, diploma and $5—Wm. Bridge.
Best lot of five pounds honey, diploma and $3—W. S. Robbins, Westbury.
Best three water-melons, $2—Rev. Wm. Anderson.
Best three musk-melons, $2—W. H. Wilkins.
Judges—John Cadness, Stephen A. Halsey, Isaac Coles, G. R. Garretson, Gabriel Mare, J. M. Whitney.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Mrs. Chas. Cook, 1st; Mrs. Paff, 2d; Mrs. Siney, over 60 years of age, 3d.
Best silk stand cover—Mrs. Tenard, over 61 years of age.
Best quilted bed-spread—Miss Phoebe Rapelyea.
Best patchwork quilt by girls under 12 years of age, silver butter knife—Arabella R. Roe.
Judges—Mrs. C. P. Leverich, Mrs. D. J. Rapelyea, Mrs. F. G. Shuchardt, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. M. R. Stryker, Miss Anna L. Riker, Miss Maria Moore.
Best plain shirt without embroidering, made by a girl under 21 years of age, pair silver butter knives and diploma—Margaret Flynn, Newtown.
Second best plain shirt without embroidering, made by a girl under 21 years of age, silver butter-knife—Miss Margaret L. Moore, Newtown.
Best case ladies' hats, diploma and $3. Best evidence of taste and skill in any kind of needlework or embroidery, by any girl under 14 years of age, pair silver butter knives and diploma—Miss Wetrous, Astoria.
Worsted picture—Miss Eliza Higgins, Flushing.
Best crochet worsted shawl, book—Miss Julia Riker.
Best crochet collar and sleeves, book—Miss C. L. Clements.
Best crochet chair tidy, book—Susan M. Robbins.
Best worked slippers, book—Miss M. A. Stryker.
Best ornamental needlework, book—E. D. Goldsmith.
Best worsted work, book—Miss Van Abel.
Best chair work, book—Miss Lord.
Best lamp-stand and mat, book—Mrs. C. L. Debevois.
Best worked collar and handkerchief, book—Miss Kate Knox.
Best specimen papier mache, book—David Brush.
Best ornamental shell work, book—Alletta C. Wyckoff.
Best specimen wax flowers, book—Mrs. Townsend.
Best specimen hair work, book—Miss Jane Crooks.
Best crayon drawings by a lady, book—Annie E. Bowden.
Judges—Mrs. John C. Jackson, Mrs. B. W. Strong, Mrs. Samuel Lord, Mrs. J. Moore, Mrs. Clements, Mrs. John Hyatt, Miss Catherine Luyster.

Prizes for swine were also awarded to Michael Boyce, Oliver Cook, T. D. Cock, S. R. Bowne, McDonald and D. W. King. The gardener of Orange Judd receives honorable mention for a floral display. For vegetables were awarded to McDonald & Co., Wm. Anderson, C. D. Dilmars, G. W. Burroughs, Ben. Wood, J. Van Mickle, Jesse Euston, J. Lawrence, A. Gray, J. W. Somarindyke, J. L. Willard, Michael Boyce, Clarkson Pearsall, A. M. Smith, J. D. Cock and G. L. Willard. For vegetables and roots were awarded to T. D. Cock, B. W. Strong, G. L. Willard, Michael Boyce, Isaac W. Baylis, James Lawrence, Jas. C. Dunn, Samuel Warner, Samuel Lord, Thos. Foster, Jas. Lott, Abram Nafis, and a special premium to Mrs. G. J. Price, of Glen Cove, for the best half-peck of white onions.

Discretionary premiums were awarded to "Paine's Carriage Jack;" "The Mandowreonnock Fire Engine of Newton." Sundry premiums to James Pyle for O K Soap and other articles; to Robert Campbell, Newtown, for assortment of parlor and cooking stoves; Dikeman & Hewlett, model farrowing-machine; Ezekiel Smith, for model mowing-machine; Thomas B. Jackson, for mammoth oysters; J. B. Mantel, Astoria, for flowers; E. G. Faill, Westchester, Devon cattle; John Cadner, Flushing, and H. S. Leverich, Newtown, for grapes in vines and in pots; F. M. Hardee, Athens, Penn., for fanning mill; B. F. Farman, Newtown, for oil painting; Miss E. A. Stirling, Newtown, prepared flowers; Samuel C. Jackson, Newtown, Italian carriage; Mrs. J. P. Pratt, Newtown, pressed sea plants; Miss P. Meincklein, Newtown, "nudle," an article for making soup.

The main interest of on Friday centered in the splendid exhibition of premium horses, which took place at 3 P. M., and was witnessed by many thousands of spectators. The successful competitors will be noticed in the prize list. Among the stallions were *Superb, Pelham, Jr., Jupiter, Jr., Surprise, Pearsall, Jackson, Plowboy, Young Abdallah, Diamond* and *Champion.*

Mr. Bowne's matched horses, *Toronto Chief* and *Toronto Maid*, trotted their half mile in 1:12, and, in connection with Mr. O. S. Roe's team, *Ethan Allen* and *Honest Allen*, an *Ethan* colt, were to contend for a splendid premium offered by the Fashion Pleasure Ground Association, valued at $250. The Judges were Ex-Gov. John A. King, D. R. Floyd Jones, Lewis G. Morris, S. R. Bowne, Lewis B. Brown, and it was expected that *Ethan Allen* and mate would, of course, take the prize.

The success of the Fair is in a great measure due to the efficient labor of the Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. John Harold, of Hempstead, who is also General Superintendent of the State Agricultural Society; also to Mr. G. C. Baker, of Flushing, and to the following Superintendents: Grounds—R. E. Thorne; Cattle—Wm. Randall; Horses—Charles H. Hunt; Sheep and Swine—J. Webster King; Dairy, Grain and Vegetables—Henry Vandervoer; Floral Hall and Fruits—L. Bradford Prince; Ladies' Department—Andrew Lawrence; Police—Jacob P. Carll.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Divine Services in this and Adjacent Cities.

The appropriate advertising column gives ample evidence that the religious work of our City is in full tide of experimental trial. From the announcements in our paper we compile the following summary for the information of citizens and strangers, who, desiring to hear the word of God, and listen to the ministrations of his servants, may know where and when, and to whom to go:

Rev. Dr. S. H. Tyng will preach in the Church of the Mediator in Lexington-avenue, to-night at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. Benjamin will officiate at the same place at 10½ A. M.

Rev. Mr. Fishbough will preach at the Church of the Good Shepherd at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.

Rev. Dr. Prentiss opens the Church of the Covenant, Fifth-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, this morning, at 10½ o'clock, and again at 7½ P. M.

Rev. Mr. Lounsbery will preach at 10½ A. M. in the Eighty-sixth-street M. E. Church, and Rev. Dr. Porter in the same place at 3½ P. M.

Rev. Jas. L. Phillips will occupy the pulpit of the Free Will Baptist Church, Twenty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue, this morning, at 10½ o'clock. Conference and prayer meeting at 3 P. M.

Dr. Stevens will preach morning and evening in the Reading Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventeenth-street and First-avenue, at the usual hours. Seats free.

Prof. Mattison holds divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the new Independent Methodist Church, *Forty-first-street and Sixth-avenue* to-day.

Rev. Wm. H. Milburn, D. D., the Blind Preacher, will speak in the John-street M. E. Church at 10½ and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

Rev. Wm. P. Hammond will preach in the morning, and Rev. Joseph Hammond in the afternoon, with the Pastor in the evening, at the hours respectively of 10½, 3, and 7½ o'clock, in the Methodist Church in Attorney-street.

Rev. L. H. Mills, of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, will preach at 7½ o'clock P. M. in the Memorial Church, Hammond-street and Waverley-place. The pastor will preach at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Divine worship and preaching will be had in the Messiah's Church, No. 20 Cooper Institute, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Rev. Chauncey D. Murray will preach in the Market-street Church in the morning at 10½ and evening at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Backus can be heard at the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner of Thirty-first-street, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

Rev. J. Q. Adams and Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage will preach at the Pilgrim Baptist Church, in Thirty-third-street, near Eighth-avenue, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., respectively.

Rev. G. T. Flanders will preach this evening in Historical Society Building, Eleventh-street, Second-avenue, at 7½ o'clock, a sermon on the "Loss of the Soul." *Inquirers cordially invited. Morning service* 11 o'clock.

Rev. S. A. Corey will preach in the Stone Church, Twenty-eighth-street, near Broadway, this *afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and in the evening at 7½* o'clock.

Rev. Mr. Newman preaches to-day in the Marble Church in Fourth-street near Sixth-avenue, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. On Wednesday evenings he is delivering a course of lectures on "Palestine."

The People's Meeting, at No. 187 Bowery, will be held to-day. Subjects, Sept. 21, at 3 P. M.: "The Tyrannical Acts of the Government in Imprisoning Citizens without due Process of Law." At 7½ P. M.: "The Proper Course to be Pursued by the Government in the Present Emergency."

Rev. Sumner Ellis of Massachusetts, will preach in the Rev. Dr. Chapin's Church, to-day, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The subject of the evening discourse will be "Skepticism."

Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, lately returned from Europe, will deliver an address on Monday evening before the New York Young Men's Christian Association, at their rooms, Bible House, corner of Third avenue and Ninth street. Subject "A Talk of Things in Europe; the War seen through a Foreign Spy glass."

The address will undoubtedly be one of uncommon interest, as the Rev. gentleman will *talk* of what came under his own observation while recently on a visit to England.

Rev. Dr. G. J. Geer will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. in St. Timothy's Free Church, in Fifty-fourth-street, west of Eighth-avenue.

Rev. B. F. Remington, of Brooklyn, will speak in the Christian Alliance Tabernacle, No. 446 Broadway, this evening, at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. R. G. Dickson will hold service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. to-day, in the Free Church of the Redemption, in East 14th-st.

Elder White will preach at the Second Advent Church, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

Rev. Isaac S. Kalloch will preach on "Absalom's Rebellion" in the Laight-street Church this evening, and in the morning will deliver his second discourse upon the "Sermon on the Mount."

Bishop Snow, of the Second Advent Church, will preach "The Great Truths of Prophecy," relating to this great day of God, to-day at three o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free, and those who love Christ and the truth invited.

Rev. T. Gallaudet, D. D., will preach to Deaf Mutes in the afternoon at three o'clock, at St. Ann's Church, in Eighteenth-street. Rev. F. C. Ewer will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

Rev. C. Fletcher will open the Ninth-street M. E. Church, to-day, and preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

Rev. Dr. Alexander Thompson will preach in the Dutch Reformed Church, in Twenty-first-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, in the morning and evening.

J. L. Bishop is to preach in the Sanctuary, No. 108 First-street, to-night, at 7½ o'clock, on *Israel's Redemption and the Millenium.* Public respectfully invited. German preaching at 3 o'clock P. M.

IN BROOKLYN

the following-named clergymen will officiate:

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher at Plymouth Church, morning and evening.

Rev. Dr. Storrs at the Church of the Pilgrims.

Rev. Henry Blanchard, in the Church of the Restoration, corner of Monroe and Clark streets, (Universalist.)

Rev. Newton Heston, in the State-street Congregational Church.

Rev. R. M. Hatfield, in the First-place M. E. Church.

Rev. W. A. Bartlett, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle.

Rev. N. A. Staples, in the Second Unitarian Church, corner of Clinton and Congress streets.

Rev. Robert Lowry, in the Hanson-place Baptist Church, corner of Portland-avenue.

Rev. Dr. Constantine Pise holds morning and 4 o'clock service at the Church of St. Charles Borromeo, in Sidney-place, near Joralemon-street.

THE SLAVE-TRADE IN NEW-YORK.

Rearrest of John A. Machado.

About a year ago, Mr. John A. Machado, a merchant of this City, was arrested on a charge of fitting out the bark *Mary Francis*, and divers other vessels, for the Slave-trade; and from representations made by the United States Marshal, it was supposed that in the person of Machado the law had at length got possession of the ringleader of the Slave-traders who have so long plied their vocation in this City. The examination, however, utterly failed to substantiate the charge against the prisoner, either as respects the bark *Mary Francis* or any other slave-craft; and, after a *few days'* detention, he was discharged. There was abundance of testimony inculpating one Mrs. Watson, the reputed paramour of the prisoner; but as for Machado himself, he appeared in the transaction like the echo of his name—a *mere shadow*. Since that time the Marshal has been on the look-out for evidence to sustain the charge against Machado, and on Thursday last he succeeded in arresting the Captain of the *Mary Francis*, who, it is said, is prepared to make a full *exposé* of the whole affair. This Captain, whose name is John W. Perkins, on hearing of the first arrest of Machado, made himself scarce, and his whereabouts could not be ascertained until within a few days, when a person who had been arrested for uttering treasonable language in order to get the favor of the Marshal, informed him that Capt. Perkins, for whom he had so long been in search, was at Peoria, Illinois. Deputy-Marshal J. A. Smith was at once dispatched after the Captain; but on arriving at Peoria, he was informed that the object of his search had just got married at that place, and was then absent on a wedding tour. The deputy traced the happy couple to Philadelphia, where the Captain was arrested while in bed with his new bride.

Having got possession of the important witness required, the Marshal immediately took measures for the rearrest of Mr. Machado, whom he found and took into custody as he was about embarking for Cuba in the steamer *Columbia.*

A preliminary examination of the case was commenced on Friday, before United States Commissioner Newton—U. S. District-Attorney E. Delafield Smith and his assistant, Mr. Andrews, appearing for the Government, and E. C. Benedict and Charles Benedict, Esqs., for the prisoner—on which occasion Capt. Perkins testified that he took command of the *Mary Francis* at Wilmington, N. C., in the Fall of 1860, by order of Mr. Machado and Mrs. Watson, who at that time resided with Machado, at No. 33 St. Mark's-place, in this City; that he went to Wilmington with Mrs. Watson, who told him, previous to going, that she and Machado were interested in the voyage of the *Mary Francis*; that the bark was to go to the coast of Africa, for negroes, and that the business was done in her name as a blind. Before the vessel started, Machado came to Wilmington and gave him full directions relative to the voyage—what signals he was to use, to whom he was to report on the coasts of Africa, &c., &c. Witness' compensation for the voyage was to be $5,000, with a bonus of $1,000, in case he took good care and faithful [illegible].

The fitting out of the vessel, as described by the witness, was similar to [illegible] characterizes slave-trading crafts.

The examination will be resumed on Monday.

The *Mary Francis*, it will be recollected, was successful in her cruise, and landed a large cargo of negroes on the coast of Cuba, in the Spring of 1861.

The Mrs. Watson spoken of by the witness is no longer among the living.

About the time of the first arrest of Machado she left the country, and subsequently turned up in the city of Cadiz, where she is reported to have taken to drink, and ended her days a miserable outcast.

Military Movements in the City.

THE ENROLLMENT.

The enrollment of the City of New-York, so far as the enrolling officers are concerned, is now completed, and all that remains to be done is the copying and examining of the three sets of corrected books. This is an important work, and cannot be too highly estimated. Upon its correctness depends the equitable nature of a draft, and hence the greatest care has been exercised by Gen. Anthon in the preparation of this portion of the system. Set A is finished, with the exception of transfers. By transfer is meant that system by which the names of parties who have been enrolled at their places of business is transferred to their places of residence. The examiner, when the copyist has furnished his transfer list, takes up the book and erases the name of the party enrolled where it appears more than once on its appropriate page. Thanks to this plan, a man may be enrolled four times, as was done in some cases, yet in the engrossed books from which the draft will be made up, his name will appear only once, and that at his place *of residence only. The cases, however, where the residence* has been given in an indefinite manner, such as "*Brooklyn,*" "*Jersey,*" *&c., without designating the* precise locality, the party has been put down at his *place of business, so that if he has two chances* of being drafted, the shrewd citizen has but himself to blame. The entire work of copying, transferring, &c., will doubtless be finished about the 1st of October, making the entire time occupied in enrolling New-York and Brooklyn with 400,000 names about six weeks. The labor required to do this work, though laborious, has been done at, comparatively speaking, almost a "trifling" expense. The entire job will cost about $1,800, or about four cents a name, which fact reflects great credit upon the economical administrative abilities of Gen. Anthon and his efficient assistant, Mr. Sommers. The economy of this enrollment may be fairly judged when it is stated that the bills presented for enrollment expenses in country towns have thus far averaged from 40 to 70 cents per name. The fact speaks volumes.

During the latter part of this week a special enrollment has been made of all the markets, banks, lawyers, insurance, public and corporation offices.

Upon Mr. F. W. Widows, a very efficient enrolling officer, presenting himself at the Fulton Market, a number of the wholesale fish-dealers formed a procession, and escorting Mr. Widows, compelled each occupant of the market stands to give all necessary information to the officer.

Somewhat different was the conduct of two disciples of "*Coke and Blackstone.*" *When asked for* the necessary information the gentlemen of the long robe declined to accede to the modest request, but taking down law books, commenced to argue the point. The officer being stubborn "dissented," and carried the parties to a higher Court,—his Court of Appeals—Gen. Anthon. Counsel stated their case, officer stated his. The Court intimated that brevity was his forte, so that they need not present their brief; he intended to be brief. The counsel could hand their points to the Court, who would give judgment against them, or they could stand committed for contempt. Counsel acknowledged the force of the Court's argument, gave their names and departed on their way with a sorry contempt for the law.

THE FIRST CHASSEURS.

Few regiments that went out of this City have enjoyed more popularity, or been looked after with greater pride than the one known as the First Chasseurs. When organized it was commanded by Col. John Cochrane, and his Lieutenant-Colonel was Alexander Shaler, long known, during his connection with the Seventh National Guard, as the best theoretical soldier belonging to the militia. John Cochrane is now a Brigadier-General, and Alexander Shaler is Colonel of the regiment. He has led his men with distinction in several battles, and is beloved and confided in by them as few regimental officers are. The Chasseurs have lost some of their number, and want to have their ranks filled up. To give our boys a chance to join, a recruiting office has been opened at No. 544 Broadway.

METROPOLITAN BRIGADE.

The first regiment of this brigade has marched for the seat of war. The second has some 800 men, and will be ready to go off in a few days. The third, too, is now in a forward state. It is to be commanded by Col. Benedict, and expects to be ready by the 1st of October. Lieut. M. L. Kellogg, who is recruiting for the regiment at No. 127 Reade-street, was formerly connected with the New-York Press. The Colonel and Adjutant have both been in the Police Department. The camp of the regiment is on Riker's Island.

THE COSMOPOLITAN LEGION—LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE FROM COL. CORCORAN.

In answer to an application from the Colonel of the Cosmopolitan Legion for acceptance with his regiment into the Irish Brigade, Col. Corcoran has written the following letter:

HEADQUARTERS CORCORAN'S IRISH LEGION, }
ASTOR HOUSE, Sept. 20, 1862. }

Col. T. B. Ekerman—Dear Sir: I have read with great interest the call made by you upon foreigners, exhorting them to join the Cosmopolitan Guard for my brigade.

Such a patriotic step taken by you as a Frenchman causes the closest bonds of my sympathy to be revived—a sympathy which has always existed between your fellow-countrymen and mine, they having so often shed their blood together for France on the battle-field of old Europe. I have no doubt that your call will be answered by your fellow-countrymen as well as by the other foreigners who are, as you have said, '*the free representatives of all oppressed European nations.*' In fact, to fight for the Union is to fight for the sacred cause upon which depend the destinies of the old and new world.

I hope you will succeed in raising the Cosmopolitan Guard, which I trust will bear off a glorious share of the laurels reserved, in the field, for the Irish Legion.

MICHAEL CORCORAN,
Brigadier-General.

THE GROCERS REGIMENT.

The Committee appointed by the Grocers, and the Traders connected therewith, for the purpose of raising a War Fund to encourage enlistments in the Army of the United States, acknowledge the receipt of the following sums:

Denton, Smith & Co.	$250	Penfold & Scuyler	250
Cash, per G. W. L.	250	Robert & Williams	200
Bucklin & Crane	100	Earle & Co.	250
Gills, Gillette & Noyes	100	Moses Taylor & Co.	250
Edey, Turnure & Co.	100	Wylie & Wade	100
Mollers, Odell & Doscher	250	Bowerman Bros.	50
Mollers, Hogg & Martens	250	P. J. Parker	100
Hewlett & Torrance	100	Total	$3,280
Caldwell & Morris	250	Prov. acknowledged	12,911
Beebe, Montgomery & Co	100		
Eugene O'Sullivan & Co	300	Grand Total	$16,191
Martin & Ritchie	250		

WM. A. BOOTH, Treasurer,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 20, 1862. No. 36 Front-street.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT—WAR MEETINGS IN CHURCHES.

The brave work of recruiting volunteers from our earnest, noble young men who have characters to support and friends to reflect credit upon, goes on with unrelenting spirit. The meetings take place this evening in six churches of different denominations. Other gatherings will be had every evening this week and the next. This wears the right look, and promises not only a rapid filling up of the regiment, but a permanent interest in its welfare, and a guaranty for hosts of efficient friends at home, who will care for the wants of soldier families. We say God speed to the good work, and doubt not the Ironsides will march before many of the regiments which have been already months before the public.

THE NEW-YORK CITY GUARD.

The New-York City Guard, now being organized in the First Senatorial District of this City, is still progressing, with every favorable prospect of soon having its ranks full.

Col. A. M. Leichtenbert, as well as Lieut.-Col. Olmstead, are old and experienced hands in military matters, and they give cheering reports of the present state of the organization, several of the young men of this City having already signed the rolls and enlisted in the ranks as privates. Care is being taken to guard against the admission of any whose company would under any circumstances be obnoxious. As yet the post of Major and Quartermaster remain to be filled, as well as some officers in the line. The place selected for the encampment has not been fully determined, but will very probably be one of those beautiful spots on the Bloomingdale, thereby making the means of access convenient to the friends of the regiment. The headquarters at present are at No. 62 Walker-street.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES.

The work of recruiting for the Second Battalion in the gallant old Fifth is proceeding with marvelous dispatch; the average being forty men mustered daily; and on the 17th the number of men enlisted reached the high figure of 90. At this rate the battalion will soon be ready for departure to the seat of war. The officers of this regiment have been chosen solely for their experience and soldierly qualities. The Colonel, Major, four Captains and six Lieutenants, come from the old Fifth, and the Lieutenant-Colonel from the Third New-York Volunteers. Col. H. D. Hull is a daring and brilliant officer, and proved himself, during the never to be forgotten "seven days'" fight before Richmond, to be a true soldier. Especial attention is directed to the notice in our advertising columns of to-day, calling upon all absentees to report forthwith in order to organize the Battalion in due form.

THE THIRD REGIMENT METROPOLITAN GUARD.

The Third Regiment Metropolitan Guard is rapidly organizing, and will be ready to march about the 1st of October. Several of the companies need but few men to fill their ranks to the standard. Greater inducements are offered for enlistments in this and the other regiments of the Metropolitan Guard, than in any other City organization, inasmuch as the families of the volunteers receive special aid from a Police fund which has been created for the purpose, and will be maintained by assessments upon the salaries of the entire force. Among the recruiting officers for the Third Regiment is Lieut. M. L. Kellogg, who has established his headquarters for the present at No. 127 Reade-street, corner of Hudson, and will receive recruits at that place. Lieut. Kellogg is a young man of good attainments and excellent character. He has been connected with the New-York Press. Col. Benedict and Adjt. Leonard have long been favorably known in the Police force.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon at two o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, Alderman Jeremiah in the chair.

After the reading of the minutes,

Mr. Boole called for the reading of communications when the Clerk read the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, called for on Friday, upon the question of removal of Heads of Departments. The document gives full power to the Board to remove for cause, saying that by law the cause need not be specified. It is Mr. Busteed's opinion that a head of a department, removed before the expiration of his term, cannot hold over.

The opinion was referred to the Committee now having the charges against Mr. Devlin under consideration.

A veto message was read from the Mayor, returning without his approval the ordinance relative to the establishment of a Military Hospital in Central Park.

The Comptroller submitted a semi-monthly report of disbursements for the aid of families of volunteers. The figures are as follows:

Number of families relieved	12,205
Adults	13,184
Children	18,351
Total	31,535
Amount of money disbursed	$66,604

A secession flag was received from the Mayor, with an explanatory note, saying that the flag was the first secession banner which floated in Florida. It was recently captured there. The flag was ordered to be placed in the Governor's Room.

The Board of Aldermen adjourned to Monday at 1 o'clock.

Rural Councillings.

The first meeting of the Common Council of our sister city, Brooklyn, which once delighted to be called "rusurban," since their vacation will be held Monday night. Several ineffectual attempts have been made to call a special meeting of the Board of late, but the members were making the best of their advantages, and it was found impossible to convene a quorum in the city, as the members were scattered in every direction, some even sailing on a European tour. The Mayor, however, has been anxious to present some communications of importance for the consideration of the Board, and it is difficult to state the extent to which they may have accumulated by the delay. The Mayor's peculiar notions of economy apparently do not agree with the liberal views of the Board, and they had the presumption, at their last session, to pass measures on which the Mayor had placed his official vetoes. The Mayor, of course, was not at all pleased with this action, and reports at the City Hall have it that he had threatened to call in the aid of the law to uphold the dignity and power of his office against the refractory members of the City Government. The story soon assumed a shape which gave it a degree of probability. The Mayor was, so the report of the Aldermanic jokers runs, to imitate in a minor degree no less a personage than Oliver Cromwell, by depriving the municipal authorities who practically questioned his authority of the functions of their office. The Grand Jury were to be called on to indict them. The guardians of the City were to be compelled to vacate their snug and cosy chambers for the cells of the Penitentiary. The story, strange and improbable as it may appear, has obtained some credence.

The citizens still complain that they are in darkness, and cry out for more light. The hours for which the street lamps have been hitherto allowed to burn having been reduced some time since, as alleged by the Mayor, for the purposes of economy, has created much dissatisfaction, and fanned the flame of municipal controversy. The unfenced ditches, meadows and quarries have abruptly received many a pedestrian while groping his way home through the darkness.

There has been an improvement, however, upon the gas, and the lamps will hereafter be permitted to burn until 2 o'clock in the morning, at which time it is expected all honest citizens will be home and in bed. The Mayor, while endeavoring to keep a tight rein upon the Aldermen, has individually been most liberal, and has given more to aid the Union than any other citizen.

Our Custom Revenue.

Contrary to the expectations of many of our merchants, the importations continue to be heavy, and the amounts received for duty large, notwithstanding the new Tariff. The rates of duty were thought to be so high that the quantity of goods imported would be much less than under the operation of the other Tariff laws. During the months of August and September, in which the new law has been in operation, however, the receipts have been more than usually heavy, and the quantity of goods imported greater than ordinarily.

The receipts of the Warehouse Department have been quite large and will probably increase, as of late many goods have been bonded. Importers are now allowed the privilege of bonding their goods for one year, instead of for only three months, and hence they have greater opportunities to sell than under the former law. If at the time of the arrival of the goods the market is depressed, they can be packed in bond until more favorable times. This additional facility afforded to importers may have something to do with the continued heavy importations. The stock of goods in warehouse on the 1st of August was much smaller than it was a month or two before, on account of the withdrawal of merchandise to escape the payment of the new rates of duty. Goods which were imported and bonded under the three months' warehousing law may be withdrawn at any time before the expiration of three months from the date of the arrival of the vessel. Many of the goods now withdrawn from warehouse were bonded under the law referred to, and are entitled to be withdrawn on payment of the old rates of duty. During the past few weeks large invoices of pig lead have arrived. The Government have, in most cases, purchased the article immediately.

French Lectures on the War.

PEACE.

M. Fournier, whose excellent lectures have obtained so marked a *succès d'estime* here and in Philadelphia, delivered the third of his course, last evening, at Cooper Institute, before a numerous and highly respectable and intelligent audience.

Although in the French language, these discourses have made a marked impression upon the scholarly portion of our public, and it is only to be regretted that the clear, able and philosophical views set forth in them should not have as wide and general a hearing as falls to the lot of the ephemeral speeches of the day.

Following M. Fournier's plan, in which the lecturer elucidated the proposition that a war for liberty is progress, and that the present struggle, although brought about by demagogues, must carry the nation onward in its career, the natural sequence of ideas leads one to the contemplation of what is to succeed this war, what is to be the position of the contending parties at its close, and what the result to the liberties and prosperity of the country. The theme of Col. Fournier's third lecture was, consequently, *Peace.* In approaching this deduction, the lecturer expressed his unqualified confidence in the ultimate restoration of the Union, no matter how dark the present hour may seem. Complete reconciliation may be a question of time, but is none the less certain, for where *right* and *force* are united, the issue cannot be doubtful. But how is such a consummation to be reached? Not by military power alone? God forbid that such should be the attempt! The Southern armies defeated and dispersed, the Richmond Government overthrown, and the towns and strategic points of the Southern States occupied by armed forces, what then if the people be hostile, still at heart? No result but insurrection constantly smouldering and constantly menacing the public quiet. History sufficiently repeats the sad lesson of such conditions of Government and tells us in solemn tones of warning that the permanence of so large a military force is an open door to despotism, which, like a robber of the night, springs upon its victim unawares. In illustrating this proposition, M. Fournier eloquently recited many of the examples of history—Russia partly overrun by Napoleon; Poland, Switzerland, Portugal, Italy and even these very States, while they still were colonies, feeble in means and numbers under the pressure of gigantic conquest, yet ever secretly nourishing and cherishing the seeds of conspiracy, and in nearly every case at length succeeding in self-liberation. Ireland conquered and held by England, will never be her sister! In no case has a whole people, held entirely against its will, become reconciled to its conquerors, who, in its view, must also ever be an oppressor. No victor, then, no Caudine forks, no demand that the South shall surrender at discretion, for all this would be humiliation, and would lead sooner or later, in any event not to the reconciliation, but the irremediable rupture of *the Union! But a reasonable and proper reconcilia*tion and agreement with the Southern States, and a permanent understanding with them can better be effected now, than before the war, for their unfounded pretensions will have been abated, and their inordinate demands annulled.

M. Fournier here proceeded to show by a brilliant *chain of historico-politico* examples gleaned from our past history, that other States, the very soul of the Northern alliance, had, from the days of the Revolution down to the present, asserted doctrines which needed but the circumstances necessary for their entire development to make them as rank secession as the utmost asserted by the South.

The lecturer next proceeded to examine in detail the propositions advanced by extremists at the present day in reference to the total abolition of Slavery, and sudden and sweeping emancipation, assigning to those who entertain these philanthropic views all the credit to which they are perfectly entitled, yet deploring the blindness that urges them to a premature solution of these questions.

Let the Constitution then be the basis, and the only basis of reconciliation. Purged of erroneous ideas suggested by overweening pride, made acquainted with its real worth and capacity, and taught to respect the prowess and the power of its neighbor, each section of the *country can readily and reasonably recede from its* extreme position, and rallying, in the interest of a common liberty, around the altar of the country *erected in every town and village of the land*, can there offer up united vows for the reconstruction and prosperity of the Union, consolidating their wishes *with a solemn oath of allegiance* to the Constitution. Should, however, one section or the other persist in absolute rebellion against the compact of our fathers, and reject all proffers of reconciliation, all the dictates of good fellowship and *reason, the combined power of the great patriotic* mass who are loyal to the principles of the Republic and to human freedom, can, with the sympathies of mankind to sustain it, speedily assert the supremacy of the popular will.

Mr. Fournier closed with an eloquent invocation to the future of America, happy and united, and repeatedly excited the applause of his audience by the brilliance and fervor of his imagery.

The Remains of the Late Colonel McNeil, of the Bucktail Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers.

From a dispatch from Baltimore to Clinton Rice, Esq., of this city, we learn that the remains of Col. Hugh W. McNeil, the late gallant chief of the "Bucktail Regiment" Pennsylvania Volunteers, will arrive here this evening under charge of one of the officers of that famous corps.

By action of the Common Council, the body will lay in state in the Governor's Room at the City Hall to-day, from the hours of 11 A. M., till 3½ P. M.

Col. McNeil, as by reference to the article published by us, yesterday, it will be perceived, was at one time a member of the bar of this City, and, though entering the ranks as a private, was successfully promoted to the position of colonel of one of the most celebrated regiments taking part in the present conflict, for his high military courage and attainments.

Arrivals in the City.

Com. Parrot, U. S. Navy; John Dickson, Racine, Wis.; B. White, Syracuse; J. W. Parmenter, Boston; Robert Pomeroy, Pittsfield; and George R. Crittenden, Bridgeport, are among the arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Samuel S. Salisbury, Providence, R. I.; and J. H. Earle and family, New-York, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

Brig.-Gen. S. S. Kelly, Philadelphia; Judge E. H. Rischaus, Glen Falls; C. B. Mount, Philadelphia; H. L. Walton, New-York; Cols. J. H. Sedgwick, Syracuse, and Charles Harkness, Philadelphia; John L. Hancock, Chicago, and W. R. Mulford, Sag Harbor, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

P. Rendinella, Philadelphia; H. J. Burden, Madeira; and P. C. Calhoun, Bridgeport, are guests at the Everett House.

Maj.-Gen. Ripley, Washington; T. Reeman, Liverpool, Eng.; L. Poro, Porto Rico; and Lieut. W. McSmith, U. S. Navy, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Col. Scheiver, of Gen. McDowell's Staff; and Ogden Codman, Boston, are guests at the Brevoort House.

Col. T. H. Amory, Seventeenth Massachusetts Vols.; Capt. G. A. Forsyth, Chicago; A. T. Mahan, U. S. Navy; Capt. Webb, Fifth New-York Artillery; Capt. Drayton, U. S. Navy; Alex. Cummings, Philadelphia; Jno. D. Rush, U. S. Army; Geo. H. Thayer, Boston; and J. McCurdie, Buffalo, are among the arrivals at the Astor House.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Brooklyn City Mortality.—The total number of deaths in this city, last week, was 174—of which 93 were males and 81 females. The principal causes were—marasmus, 24; consumption and convulsions, 16, each; cholera infantum, 15; diarrhea, 11; congestion of brain, 9; scarlet fever, 8; disease of spine and measles, 7 each; inflammation of stomach, 5; congestion of bowels, typhoid fever, and inflammation of lungs, 4 each; disease of the heart, bronchitis, diphtheria and paralysis, 3 each; measles, fracture of skull, hydrocephalus, apoplexy, inflammation of brain, 2 each; croup, premature birth, nervous fever, dropsy, typhus fever, cholera, erysipelas, albuminaria, ulcers, 1 each, etc. Of the whole number, 46 were under 1 year of age, 78 between 1 and 10 years of age—12 were stillborn.

Fatal Result of a Firemen's Fight.—On Wednesday night last a fight occurred between the members of Engine Companies Nos. 5 and 16 in North Twentieth-street near Lorimer, Eastern District, while returning from an alarm of fire, in which wrenches, clubs and stones were used, resulting in the serious injury of seven or eight of the participants. One man named Alexander Quinn was struck upon the head with a wrench and knocked senseless. He was conveyed to his residence, where he lingered until Friday night, when death came to his relief. The rioters, it appears, fought until they were tired, when they returned home without being molested. Coroner Norris having been notified, summoned a jury yesterday and will commence an investigation at Justice Colahan's Court in Grand-street this morning.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 3
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 20
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Sept. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

North American	Quebec	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 13
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 13
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 20
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 20
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 24
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 27
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 8
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	[illegible]
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	[illegible]

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ... 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ... 6 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad), 6 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and [illegible]
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close, daily at the New-York Post-Office, 6¼ A. M. and 3¼ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY SEPT. 21, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays—Three Dollars; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who forwards us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO. Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from the headquarters of Gen. McClellan's army, dated yesterday morning, states that the rebel army had succeeded in making its escape from Maryland. It appears that they commenced to move about dusk on Thursday evening, and by daylight on Friday they were all over the Potomac, with the exception of a small rear guard. They got over all their transportation, and all their wounded with the exception of about three hundred. Quite a number of stragglers were captured during the day by our advance of cavalry. At last accounts the rebels were still visible on the opposite shore in force, and they had posted a large number of cannon to prevent our troops from crossing. Our troops were all in excellent spirits. Our Washington dispatches inform us that a portion of them crossed the Potomac yesterday in pursuit of the flying rebels.

The *National Intelligencer* states that Gen. Sigel has been on duty in and near Washington ever since the return of the army from the line of the Rappahannock River. His command is also near at hand, and has not been called upon to encounter any new danger since its service under Gen. Pope. Gen. Sigel's corps is not and has not been with Gen. McClellan during his campaign in Maryland.

It is again asserted that Gen. Burnside occupied Harper's Ferry very soon after its surrender by the rebels, the latter retreating, leaving cannon and stores behind, and several hundred of Col. Miles' men, not paroled. The authority for this assertion is a dispatch to the Philadelphia *Press* from Middletown, dated the 18th inst. It is further stated that the bridges were uninjured, and that the National troops passed over them and pursued the retreating rebels as far as Martinsburgh. We hope the Government will let us know the exact truth about Harper's Ferry soon.

Our Washington dispatches, received late last night, state that the rumors regarding the reoccupation of Harper's Ferry are confirmed.

With regard to the surrender of Harper's Ferry to the rebels, the *National Intelligencer* has the following: "We have been informed, on good authority, in regard to the surrender of the Harper's Ferry post—and we state the fact in extenuation of the blame which we have seen thrown on Col. Miles for the act—that the necessity of a surrender had become so clear and unmistakable that the painful step was resolved on with the concurrence of all the superior officers present." In connection with this, we quote the following note from Col. Miles to Col. Ford, regarding the importance of holding possession of Maryland Heights:

HARPER'S FERRY, Sept. 13, 1862.

Col. Ford, Commanding Maryland Heights:

Since I returned to this side, on close inspection, I find your position more defensible than it appears when at your station, covered as it is at all points by the cannon of Camp Hill. You will hold on, and can hold on until the cows' tails drop off. Yours,

D. S. MILES, Colonel Second Infantry.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Roanoke*, we have advices from New-Orleans to the 13th—four days later. The news is unimportant. Matters appear to be proceeding very quietly there. The secesh element, on the reception of the news of the battles before Washington through the Southern telegraph, became somewhat bold, but no difficulty had occurred, and none was apprehended. We receive no intelligence of any military movements.

The Washington *Star* of Friday states that some portions of the Pennsylvania militia, assembled recently for the defence of their State, refused to march into Maryland to defend Pennsylvania there from invasion. For the credit of Pennsylvania, which has already furnished so many excellent troops for the field, we trust the *Star* is mistaken.

GENERAL NEWS.

At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, a communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, giving it as his opinion that the removals of Heads of Departments made by the Board at its previous meeting was perfectly legal, and within the province of the Board. The Mayor returned a veto of the ordinance establishing a Military Hospital in the Central Park. A semi-monthly report of the disbursements in aid of the families of volunteers was received from the Comptroller, from which it appears that the number of families relieved was 13,295, comprising 13,184 adults and 18,351 children. The amount of money disbursed was $56,694. The first secession flag that was raised in Florida was presented to the Board by the Mayor, and ordered to be placed in the Governor's Room.

The funeral exercises over the body of the late Gen. Reno took place in Boston on Friday, at Trinity Church. A large number of men, eminent in civic and military life, were present, including Gov. Andrew and Staff, Adjutant-Gen. Schouler, Brig.-Gen. Andrews, and Col. Burrill, with many officers of regiments now in that vicinity.

The funeral of Col. Fletcher Webster took place at his residence in Marshfield on Wednesday, the 10th. By request, the oaken box containing the coffin of his father, was opened, and the metallic cover of the glass removed. The lineaments and features of the great statesman are said by an observer to have been as natural as when, ten years ago, he was given to the grave.

The demand for Breadstuffs, on Saturday, was less active, and prices favored buyers. Provisions were in fair request, as were also the principal kinds of Groceries, Fish, Wool, Hay, Hops, Tallow and Tobacco, at uniform quotations. Limited transactions were reported in Cotton, Hemp, Metals, Oils and Naval Stores. Whisky was heavy and a shade cheaper. Moderate Freight engagements were reported, with 552 vessels, of all classes, in port.

CULTIVATING A THANKFUL SPIRIT.—The rebel Congress recently passed resolutions of thanks to Gen. Robert E. Lee, and other officers in command, for leading the rebel armies into Maryland. Will not those sagacious statesmen, with equal promptness and emphasis, when they hear the result of the battle of Antietam, thank their noble General for leading them back again?

The By-Gone Week—Its Battles and Its Triumphs.

The week that has just passed away will, for all coming time, be one of the most memorable in our history, and in the progress of this gigantic war. It has seen three great battles less than a hundred miles from the National Capital, and involving the ownership of that capital; while there has not been a day, nor hardly an hour, when there was not brisk, though desultory, fighting going on along some part of our extended line. It opened with the rebel army planted on Maryland soil, vast in numbers, defiant in spirit, and exultant in the assured hope of victory. It closed, we hope and believe, with Maryland free from the polluting tread of the rebel army; and with that army so fearfully cut up in battle, disappointed in hope, and broken in spirit, that it will never be able to present such a front again, and, if properly proceeded against, never be able to reorganize itself at all.

Every battle of the week has been called indecisive, and, as applied to the decision of the rebellion, they were so; yet every one of them was a success. At the close of every one of them we had forced the rebels from their positions and driven them back; after each one of them, the rebels retreated; and at the conclusion of the whole, the rebels acknowledged the complete failure of their schemes, as announced by themselves, by decamping from Maryland, which they had come to liberate; by fleeing from the borders of Pennsylvania, which they had come to invade; and by giving up their chance of capturing Washington—that object dearest to the rebel heart. Their crossing the Potomac into Virginia is a confession that their campaign in Maryland was a failure. By it they have effected no Confederate military or political purpose whatever.

The battle, or rather battles, of Sunday last, as we now know them, are seen to have been about as hot and well fought engagements as we have had in the war. The enemy's positions were of enormous strength; and the unflinching valor of our troops in ascending the hills and heights in the face of the rebel artillery and musketry, driving them from every position, and forcing them to a precipitate retreat, are worthy of immortal commemoration. In these battles, however, we had only about thirty thousand of our troops engaged, and it was but the prelude to the greater operations that were to follow. On Monday morning occurred the great disaster of Harper's Ferry; and on the same day, Jackson crossed to this side of the Potomac, and joined his forces with those in Maryland; while all day skirmishing was kept up between the rear-guard of the rebels we had fought on Sunday and our pursuing columns. Tuesday morning the battle was renewed between the two armies; but night closed, according to the telegraphic dispatches, "with no decisive issue." Wednesday was the grand and memorable day of the week and of the war. From 5 in the morning till 7 at night, two hundred thousand men confronted each other in deadly array; and the stars that night looked down upon twenty thousand foemen "killed and wounded" who in the morning were in health and vigor. Such fields are few in a nation's history—few in the history of the world; and we could hope that we had seen the last of them in this awful war. Next morning the thinned and shattered columns of the rebels began their dismal march out of Maryland. Their escape over the river could not be prevented; and for obvious military reasons McClellan's army could not then pursue them in full force. But enough cavalry, artillery and infantry were sent after them to terribly harass and cut up their rear and flanks; which was kept up, it appears, as long as the rebels were engaged in crossing; and this morning we have a dispatch that our columns in pursuit have actually gained the other side of the Potomac.

Thus has closed this sanguinary week of battles. We have had only two other weeks during the war which can compare with it in terrible interest—the last week of June, when McClellan fought the seven days' battles on the Peninsula; and the last week of August, when Pope fought the four days' battles near Bull Run. Both of the former weeks, however, were disastrous to our arms; while this week the greatest damage has been inflicted on the rebel cause that it has suffered since the war began.

A WORD ABOUT STONEWALL JACKSON.—How shall history ever be written? Here is a man, Stonewall Jackson to wit, whose ways and works are matters of daily interest to us all—a man of our own times, about whom the truth is comparatively easy to be known—and yet the origin, antecedents and training of the man are debated over as if he were a dead Egyptian, or one of Artaxerxes satraps turned to dust. Not civilians only but soldiers, and not only volunteer soldiers but West Pointers, whom popular superstition invests with all kinds of wisdom, quarrel and make bets as to the man's history while he is yet alive and most vigorously kicking. What will they not do when he is dead?

Once more, then, for all, let us state what is definite and positive about Stonewall Jackson. And, first, to clear away misconceptions: He is *not* a graduate and he never was a student of Yale College. In this point he has been confounded with Henry R. Jackson, of Georgia, once our Minister to Austria, and a Colonel of volunteers in the war with Mexico. He is not at present the son-in-law of Rev. Dr. Junkin. That divine was the father of the first wife of Stonewall Jackson, whose present wife is a sister of the wife of Maj.-Gen. D. H. Hill, of the Confederate army.

Maj.-Gen. Thomas J. Jackson, of Virginia, entered the Military Academy at West Point in the class of 1842, with Maj.-Gen. Ambrose P. Hill, of the Confederate army, and Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan, of the United States army. He graduated well up in his class in 1846, was brevetted Second Lieutenant of Artillery in July of that year, went to Mexico with Magruder's Battery, was brevetted *Captain* for "gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Cherubusco" in August, 1847, and *Major* for "gallant and meritorious conduct at Chepultepec" a year after. He resigned his commission in the army in 1852, and at the outbreak of the rebellion was Professor in the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington in that State. Whether he prayed himself into the rebel army, as the popular story goes, or not, we do not pretend to know. The fact, if it be a fact, would be a curious subject for psychological inquiry, for it is related with equal emphasis that at the same time and place Dr. Junkin prayed himself into directly the opposite position from his quondam son-in-law. That Stonewall Jackson (whose soubriquet has now become, to all intents and purposes, a part of the man) is really a man of an extremely pious temper seems to be unquestionable. In this particular he is the John Brown of the Southern rebellion, and deserves from us the tribute which Henry A. Wise paid to the fanatic of Harper's Ferry, that he is as brave a man as ever lived, and as sincere as he is obstinate.

The Battle of Antietam.

It has not unfrequently been seen that two powerful men would wrestle together and one bring the other down with a heavy fall. The two would quickly rise again, but instead of renewing the struggle, one would turn away in silence from the ring. To the eye it might seem at the moment that no hurt was done, but that a like contest might any day be renewed between them.

All a mistake, it has often proved. Follow the retiring contestant and learn perhaps that his singular and unexplained withdrawal from the struggle was his involuntary obedience to the summons of death—that the shock of the fall had ruptured a vital blood-vessel, or stunned the brain with a death-blow; and he was moving off literally a dead man, in sole and silent procession to his fore-doomed funeral.

We believe it is such a case we witness on the Upper Potomac to-day. It was a battle of the giants we had there on Wednesday last. The victorious heroes of Fair Oaks and Malvern Hill, where the Union cause was baptized in fire and blood, met the battle-tried hosts that carried Gaines' Hill by storm, and twice sowed with our dead the plains of Manassas. Each army had its best loved leaders, each had its ranks full, each felt that the world watched the struggle, and that all mankind had an interest in the result. Never in all history was a more honorable battle fought. No stragglers limped or crept to the rear. No column gave way save when blown back by the whirlwind of flame from the cannon's mouth. No regiment, however stript by leaden hail of its officers, was left without a man still worthy to lead it, and no officer was left alone in the field to deplore that he had led cowards to the fight. From sunrise to sunsetting, with encroachment at each end of the day on darkness, the earth shook under the mighty battle, and at night the panting combatants rested on the field. The day after, the Union heroes were the declared victors; and in the shades of evening, the vanquished rebels retired from the ground whereon they had provoked the contest, and which they had advertised their own people and the world they meant permanently to hold!

The retreat of the rebel army is not its defeat only: it is its demoralization and its death-blow. It marches away as the doomed wrestler does—not to study a renewal of his grapple, but because his heart is sick of the arena from which death summons him; he would "turn his face to the wall" and die! How can the flower of Southern chivalry—the aggregation of Southern strength—the personification of its enthusiasm and daring—meet its appalled Government and people, in its retreat from its supposed victorious invasion? What "spring" is there in all the Southern resources for war to "take up the recoil" of this terrible disaster? An advancing army may gather food and forage from an extended agricultural district, for it commands its own time and rate of progress. A beaten and retreating army can do no such thing; for its movements are compulsory. The goading of artillery in pursuit gives no rest; it has no regard to hunger of horses or men; its order is that of a cruel master, "Onward—onward—to the death."

We have citizens who bewailed the war for freedom as almost *lost*, a short time ago, so much did they distrust the skill and power of our armed resistance to rebellion. Some of them revived but little when the news of *Wednesday stirred the hearts of patriots with* confidence and joy. When Thursday night found the enemy defeated and flying, the doubters became suddenly fierce to desperation. They demanded, in the name of an outraged country, why the fruits of the grandest victory of modern wars had not been reaped in the capture of 150,000 prisoners, with arms in their hands!

We shall not now argue this matter. We have the confidence to declare the battle of Antietam one of the greatest ever fought—its victory substantial and its fruits imperishable. Its effects will be seen and felt in the destinies of the Nation for centuries to come.

TOO YOUNG MEN IN THE ARMY.—We cannot help noticing that in the regiments now passing to the seat of war, there is a greater proportion of very young men than have been enlisted any time during our national trouble. If this occurred from a scarcity of older and consequently more able-bodied recruits, it should meet with no protest from us, but the case is not so, and their appearance in the ranks must be attributed alone to the ardor of youth and the anxiety of each recruiting officer to fill his command.

All old soldiers know the danger of taking lads from daily life and attempting to make soldiers of them, and especially is the experiment hazardous at this time, when our new levies will be expected to go immediately into the field. Napoleon, who perhaps will be admitted good authority, if not classed in those past days among the old fogy school of soldiers, wrote to the Legislative Senate, in the campaign of 1809, after asking for a new levy; "I must have grown men; boys serve only to incumber the hospitals and roadsides." At this time he had marched but a short distance into Austria, and yet before reaching Vienna, all the hospitals were filled. It was different in the campaign of 1805, which preceded Austerlitz, when, notwithstanding a march of twelve thousand miles, there was but little sickness or loss. In this campaign his men had seen two years' service, and none were less than twenty-two years of age.

All medical authorities will agree that enlistments under twenty only serve to retard the movements of an army and fill the hospitals; and all authorities in military surgery will agree that very young men, though they may be brave and daring in action, if they can be brought into it in proper physical condition, shrink under the knife, and as a consequence, die under the exhaustion of amputation or severe operations.

These facts are worthy the attention of recruiting officers and our military authorities. A little precaution is oftentimes better than a thousand recruits.

The Rebels on Civilized War.

The Confederate Government is evidently advancing in civilization. Its Senate, a few days ago, defeated a bill which proposed to legalize the guerrilla warfare and bushwhacking, which have been practiced by their predatory bands of murderers for a year past, under the polite name of partisan ranging. And now we learn that their Congress has adopted resolutions authorizing negotiations with the United States Government, as the manner of conducting the war so as to "mitigate its horrors!"

This is amazingly cool. Never has any professedly civilized people conducted war with more lawlessness and atrocity than have the rebels, from the beginning of their revolt. And never has such cruelty been met with more magnanimity and forbearance than by the National armies and National Government. The rebels have outraged and profaned the bodies of the dead, packed our soldiers in filthy prisons, and murdered them for daring to look into heaven's fresh air; they have confined many in solitary dungeons, with cruel threats of hanging in revenge for acts of others; they introduced the custom of picket shooting, which is not battle, but murder; and of bushwhacking, which is not war but assassination; and of cotton burning, which is not a blow at the enemy but an attack on the material interests of mankind. They have made red their hands with the blood of their own citizens, as in East Tennessee, for refusing to join them in their national crime of treason; and startled the seas with the guns of pirate cruisers, sailed by men who hold to the motto, "dead men tell no tales."

Against this record of cruelty and atrocity the National Government has no offset, but that of Christian forbearance and a faithful adherence to the rules of war that the civilized world has established and everywhere recognizes. And in the face of all this, the rebel Government professes to lead the way in reform, and invites us to treat with them for the adoption of a mode of mitigating the horrors of war! By all means, let them be gratified. We shall be glad to know what they regard as the "horrors of war," and what they will propose as its amenities.

A GOOD IDEA—PUBLISHING THE LIST OF EXEMPTS AND THEIR DISEASES.—A Doylestown (Penn.) paper, with commendable enterprise, publishes, in neat roman type, a list of persons in that town claiming exemption from draft, and the reason assigned in each case. The list is a long one, and unveils pages of human infirmity and novel diseases that are not met with in the chirurgeon's ordinary practice. A more dismal mustering of the "maimed, lame, halt and blind" it would be difficult to imagine, unless one had the roster of the unfortunates who in olden time were wont to gather around the waters of Bethesda on dewy mornings.

It appears from this statement that there are very few inhabitants of Doylestown who possess perfect powers of seeing, hearing and speaking; and that the one-armed and one-eyed enjoy a sad and unenviable [illegible]. So many [illegible] disabling a man for bearing arms seem to have prevailed in that unhappy town, that we shrink from the task of recapitulation. Singularly enough, too, it is that portion of the population whose ages range between eighteen and forty-five—commonly the most lusty period of life—that seems most particularly afflicted. Some of the reasons assigned by the would-be exempts are valid enough in all conscience. Thus, one man cannot bear arms because he has weak legs; another, in addition to having *only one arm to bear arms with*, has conscientious scruples on the subject; but dyspepsia seems to be the pet complaint in Doylestown; very few of the people are free from it. The men that have no stomach for the fray are many. Now, of all the queer reasons ever assigned for exemption from military duty, we fancy that dyspepsia bears away the palm of eccentricity. Exercise is a sovereign remedy for the complaint, and special pains should be taken to draft all troubled with it. The "Dyspeptic Brigade" would be an excellent title for the organization, throwing the veteran corps of straight-limbed, ripe-shouldered exempts, proposed by Mr. Hotaling, into a sad and sickly shade.

Were this plan of our Doylestown exchange to be universally adopted throughout the country, fewer claims for exemption would be filed, we fancy. For it must be excessively unpleasant to have one's little ailments thus made public. It would materially injure a young man's prospects in life to have it known that his liver was constitutionally deranged or his digestion bad. Visions of having a wife and tea-kettle of one's own at some day not far distant, might be rudely scattered, the day might be indefinitely postponed. For let it be once made public that a man had got the marasmus, and ten chances to one he would very soon get the mitten. There is no telling what incalculable mischief might be done, nor where it might end. Most men would prefer enlisting to encountering such fearful risks. Sooner than be bored with serial inquiries about their health, most young men would prefer to be shot at. By all means let us have complete lists of those claiming exemptions and the reasons. Nothing will more promote voluntary enlistments. It is worthy of remark, that of the number claiming exemption in Doylestown very few obtained it. Weighed in the physical balance not one in a hundred was found wanting—it was the spirit that was weak and not the flesh.

THE CAPITULATION AT HARPER'S FERRY—A SURRENDER THAT IS A DISGRACE.—When the time comes for an official investigation into the surrender of Harper's Ferry, it will be the duty of the military tribunal to seek out also the party responsible for the terms on which the capitulation of the garrison was made. By these terms, the enormous advantage which the enemy gained in the possession of this all-important position, was heightened by the blundering imbecility which prompted the acceptance of parole for the prisoners, thus pushing eleven or twelve thousand men out of the service of the United States.

It is self-evident that if the commandant of the post had refused to accept parole for the force under him, he would have placed Gen. Jackson in the difficult dilemma of either taking them with him or releasing them unconditionally. There is very little likelihood that he would have done the former. To have carried with him this huge inert mass, which he would have been compelled to subsist, and with the constant danger of their escape before him, would have been an embarrassment which he would have thought twice of before accepting. There is, in fact, little or no doubt that if Gen. White—for we take it he was the party with whom the terms of capitulation were arranged, Col. Miles having been mortally wounded before transactions commenced—had simply *refused* parole, the whole force would have been unconditionally released. Jackson was in such haste to be off into Maryland, that we are told a number of our troops *were* thus released, and a little persistence would have compelled the same disposition of all. But even if the rebels had been in a position to hold them as prisoners, it would have been better that they should have surrendered in that character, as, from the number of rebel prisoners held by us, their speedy exchange was almost certain. They would then have been able to have reëntered the service; whereas the terms of their parole bind them not to take up arms against the rebel authority *during the war*. If they had been put under ground, they could not have been made more useless to their country than they now are.

We do not wonder that the surrender drew tears of grief and rage from the men, for it was a plight to madden any one capable of the emotions of a soldier or a patriot. A prompt and stern retribution should make such disgraceful surrenders a perilous enterprise hereafter.

WRITE TO THE SOLDIERS.—There are many of our readers who earnestly desire to do something for the army, not only to increase its numbers by hurrying forward recruits, not only to care for the comfort of the soldiers who have come back with wounds or disease upon them, but to help those who still remain in its ranks, who have just been baptized in a bloody sea of battle, and upon whom are to fall the burdens and perils of the future. We can suggest one thing which many among us can do, and which, though it is but a little thing to do in individual instances, may yet be productive of great results, if done by all who can do it.

Our army has been through a series of severe battles, accompanied by tremendous labors and great privations. An officer of one of the cavalry regiments told us that they were on the move almost continually for five days and four nights, the saddles not being removed from the horses, which only got two feeds of hay during all that time. And this is but an index of what the whole army has for a long time been undergoing. In addition to these toils and privations there came for a time the depressing influences of defeat and retreat, which are always hard to bear; but which again are happily followed by success and victory. Napoleon declared that moral force in an army was to physical force as two to one; and every means should be used at once to sustain the moral tone, to *encourage* our soldiers, in the literal meaning of the word; and so we earnestly urge every one of our readers who has a friend in the army, at once to write to him. Send him words of cheer. Tell him how much is being done at home—how high is the spirit of patriotism—how fast the new regiments are being filled up. It will cheer him to know that help is coming. Stir up his love for the cause—spread before him the greatness of the principles for which we fight. Remind him of the glory of success and of the shame of failure in our great undertaking, which depends so much upon the soldier's courage and strength. Appeal to his love for his country and his friends—to his self-respect and the call of duty upon him. Send to him a coal from the fires which glow throughout the homes of the North, and remind him that the whole world is gazing with eager eye upon the struggle in which we are engaged, whose results will not pass away at once, but will, for centuries, be felt throughout the globe.

If every one who can would do this, these myriad sparks from home would raise a mighty flame; these myriad electrical currents from the hearts of the people converging upon one point would charge the clouds of war with bolts before whose stroke rebellion would shiver and fall.

IN FRONT OF RICHMOND—McCLELLAN AND KEARNY.—We find the following paragraph in the Milwaukee *Daily Wisconsin*. It relates to a matter of very great importance in the history of this war, and one which, when the proper time shall come, will give rise to a good deal of inquiry and criticism:

"During the battles before Richmond, when the rebels were pressing us so sorely on the right and left flanks, Gen. Kearny held the centre. He had come to the conclusion, from reconnoissances, that the rebels were very weak in the centre, and *it was the time to make a push for Richmond*. His division was only a few miles from the city, and he was confident from his military experience that he could succeed. *He asked McClellan's permission to make the movement. McClellan positively refused.* It should be borne in mind that Kearny had been all through the Mexican war, and in three battles to McClellan's one. He was a man of conceded ability and had grown grey in the service. So his conviction was not that of a boy, but of an able military chieftain. But this was not all. After our right wing was driven back, McClellan ordered Kearny to evacuate the strong position which he held. He was so deeply moved at the humiliation of retiring when he felt Richmond was within our grasp, *that the noble officer wept*. It was moving to witness the sorrow of that brave and strong man, in obeying an order which he deemed so injurious to his country."

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Garibaldi Defeated and a Prisoner—English Disappointment—The Times Complimenting the North—The Theory of Moral Insanity—Speeches of Gen. Clay—The Conscription—Public Opinion in America and Europe—Great Rise of Cotton Goods and Speculations at Manchester—English Governmental Operations—Crops—Mr. O'Sullivan's Plan to Restore the Union—A Naval Fight—Military Despotism.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 9, 1862.

GARIBALDI has, for the past week, nearly absorbed public attention. He is wounded and a prisoner, on his way to be tried by the Senate at Turin. There have been disturbances, and may be more, but the Government sees the necessity of putting them down with the strong hand. The strong hand is the order of the day on both Continents. No doubt Garibaldi has the sympathy of a large party in England and in Europe, but the danger of French intervention in Naples was imminent. It is presumed that this danger is past, and the American war takes its place again as the question of absorbing interest.

The feeling of the past week has been one of disappointment and a kind of contemptuous pity. Nothing turns out as people believed it would. When the war began, nine-tenths of the English people believed the negroes would rise in insurrection. "Why do not the negroes rise?" was almost the last exclamation of Mrs. Barrett Browning. The great disappointment was in the expectation, by the Abolitionists proper, of an Abolition war. The financiers have been disappointed in the triumph of National credit and a paper currency, and those who expected to see a people revolting against taxation and conscription, have been disappointed not less than the rest.

The *Times* gives the American people credit for an extraordinary degree of ardor, patience, forbearance, and many other good qualities. It is certain that Europe has been astonished at the exercise of qualities Americans were not supposed to possess. They believe that the people of the North, as well as those of the South, are in earnest, and that they are ready to make every possible sacrifice to achieve what they have deliberately undertaken—the conquest of the South, and the restoration of the Union.

It is true that the favorite theory here is that of moral insanity. But it is the North that is crazy. The South is sane enough. When the most intelligent Englishmen are called upon to explain the causes of the existing war, they attribute it to an insanity which suddenly overspread the people of the Northern States. The speech of Gen. Cassius M. Clay, and the articles in newspapers in reprobation of England, are pointed to as evidences of madness. "What have we done to deserve it?" say the English. "Have we not borne with a blockade that has brought upon us ruin and starvation? Have we not permitted even our own ports to be blockaded? Have we not steadily refused intervention?"

I do not know what peculiar sources of information Gen. Clay may have; but I advise him not to be too sure of the friendship of the Emperors of France and Russia. They were with England in the affair of the *Trent*. It has been again and again asserted here and in high quarters, that the Emperor of the French has more than once proposed intervention. There is good reason to believe that he has given much more hope to Mr. Slidell than Earl Russell or Lord Palmerston have ever given to Mr. Mason. I have reason to believe that the views of the leading Powers of Europe are almost identical. Unless the war assumes a new phase—unless Gen. Clay shall be able to do what other Generals have failed in doing, the Emperors of France and Russia, as well as the Government of Great Britain, will in a few months longer acknowledge the independence of the Confederate States, and take such steps as they may consider best for putting an end to a war which they look upon as opposed to all their interests. There is not one leading Power in Europe that wishes to see the American States reunited, consolidated, and made what it would be, a great military and naval power, not even Russia.

A week ago even the Garibaldians were joining in the clamor against the war in America. Were it not for this insane and useless war, they said, America could throw her power into the scale, and save Southern Italy from Louis Napoleon. But it is not so certain yet that Victor Emanuel can govern Italy. What aroused Garibaldi may do more. There is no doubt that certain guarantees were given to Russia and Prussia, to secure their recognition of the Italian Kingdom. The Italian people may still refuse to abide by that agreement.

I believe that Louis Napoleon has more heartily accepted the sequel to the arrangement of Villafranca, and that he will not be sorry to go back to that point for a new departure.

The effect of these European movements can only be to leave America [illegible]. Up to this time the real people of the North have been but the spectators of the fight. "Will the people of the North stand the conscription?" is the question here. The ready answer is, that the people will stand, and will do, whatever they have determined shall be done. Just so long as the people of the North think it is their duty and interest to prosecute the war, they will do it, and neither men nor means will be wanting; and the day that a majority of the people wishes to see the war ended, it will be done. No Government can prolong the war one day after the people determine that it shall cease, and no Government can stop the war until its object is attained, unless the people shall voluntarily relinquish that object. The simple reason why the illegal and unconstitutional acts of the Government have been borne, was because they were indorsed by public opinion. Public opinion made the war—public opinion will end it in its own time and fashion. President and Cabinet are but the creatures of this controlling public opinion.

Europe cannot understand this, because there is not in Europe such a Government. Public opinion—the opinion of the great mass of the people—[illegible] exist in England. There is a governing class, but even its opinion acts but slowly. The Government does as it pleases, with a certain reference to the feelings and interests of certain classes, and the public accepts, grumblingly or otherwise, the decision. To-day, for instance, in this most important matter of the war, the Government decides not to interfere. The public grumbles, but assents. To-morrow, if the Government should send a fleet to open the cotton ports, it would be all right. The great mass of the people presume that it is all right, and know precious little about it. They have not even a remote conception of millions of intelligent people deciding upon national policy and making war or peace—so difficult is it for one people to judge of another. The people of the North are actually pitied here, as if they were forced to carry on a war by a despotic Government, when every American [illegible] that the war will cease, and must cease, [illegible] there is a manifest majority against it; and [illegible] the only possible despotism in America is that which a majority may exercise over a minority. When Englishmen can be made to understand this, they will know something about the war in America.

The news by the *Arabia* on the 28th, dissipated the hopes of a speedy break-down of the North and end of the war. Cotton and cotton goods went up in Manchester. Yarns rose two or three pennies in a pound, and cloths two or three shillings in a piece. Stocks were bought up by speculators; even women, quite unconnected with trade, going into the markets and buying goods on speculation. The question—"Will they stand the Draft?" is answered. The hope and prediction that an attempt to enforce it would produce an outbreak in the North have failed, and only one hope of a speedy end to the war remains. That is a reorganization and success of the Democratic Party. But the fact that a majority of the soldiers now fighting for the Union were once members of the Democratic Party, and probably voted against Mr. Lincoln, makes this rather a forlorn hope. The *Times* gives a leader to a speech of Mr. Vallandigham, delivered somewhere, but it fails to make it appear that he meets with any formidable response. The opinion is settling down to the sullen, desperate conclusion that the war must go on until one side is utterly beaten or both are exhausted. The Government is called upon to form a Cotton Commission. That is a

[illegible] ... a labor of years. We consider our Government is slow; but it is chiefly [illegible] compared with that of England, which is [illegible] in the world. But pray don't [illegible] all believe it to be the greatest, best, most energetic, and most perfect of Governments, and pity all other nations. Japan does not equal England in this wonderful self-conceit. England is the only country in the world fit to live in, and its institutions, if not absolutely perfect, are in advance of all civilization, and would be perfect, only that they may be still improved. The [illegible] nations rise and fall in the scale of British opinion just in proportion as they adopt British institutions. It is wonderful—it is refreshing to listen to the conversation of Englishmen on continental or American politics, but there is, now and then, a sublimity of conceit that [illegible].

The cold and wet weather has caused a diminution in the expected harvest. All the crops are deficient except hay, which is poor in quality, and potatoes, which are better than usual. As there is also an unexpectedly bad harvest in France, or a less bountiful one than was expected, the demand for American grain will be heavy and the prices high. Whatever [illegible] Europe you can readily pay for.

Mr. O'Sullivan, formerly editor of the Democratic Review, and lately Minister to Portugal, has just published a pamphlet on American Affairs, in the form of a letter to Ex-President Pierce. He proposes a plan for reuniting the severed States. First, stop or suspend the war. Then amend the Constitution in these particulars: Diminish the power of the Federal Government by taking away nearly all its patronage—that is, by making all appointments, all but a few offices, during good behavior. Diminish its importance by shortening the term of the Presidential office to one, or, at most, two years. Restrict and define the powers of the Federal Government, and increase and secure those of the States. Equalize taxation, give up protection and put a stop to Abolition. There is a programme for you.

We have this morning a rumor of a heavy naval fight off the British coast, between, it is supposed, a Federal and Confederate vessel. The result is not given, and I have no idea what it can be, unless the Tuscarora has intercepted one of the steamers fitting out here for the Confederate Government. This is not improbable, and a day or two may give us further particulars. The fight is described by the Captain of a vessel who saw it as close, heavy and ending in the flight of one of the combatants, keeping up a running fire, with very heavy artillery.

There is just now little talk of intervention. The loudest call for it comes from New-York, in the Times correspondence, which gives us a horribly lugubrious account of the state of things in that devoted City, which is under martial law, while peaceable citizens are daily dragged off to the bastiles of a military despotism. What could these people have? Force is force. If treason in the South is to be put down by the strong arm, why should treason in the North be tolerated? War swallows up everything, and imposes its own laws everywhere. It is only by martial law over the whole North, the whole country a camp, and every able-bodied man a soldier, that the Southerners ever be conquered. "Free speech" is all very well for a political campaign; but to make a military one successful people must leave off talking and go to fighting.

MONADNOCK.

American Trade with England from January to July.

It appears from the latest accounts, issued by the Board of Trade in London, that the value of the imports into the United Kingdom from the United States during the first half of the present year was £10,5[illegible] from the Northern ports, and £370,565 from the Southern ports, against £10,694,613 from the former and £21,088,861 from the latter in the corresponding period of last year, and £25,618,472 from both sections of the Union in that of 1860. The Northern ports took in return British manufactures to the amount of £6,301,457, and the Southern ports to the amount of £27,680 only, against £5,060,226 exported to the North, and £228,750 to the South in the corresponding half of last year, and £9,306,947 to both sections in that of 1860. This great difference of value in the imports and exports has been met by remittances of bullion and specie from this side to the extent of £[illegible] during the seven months ended July 31, against £36,711 in the corresponding portion of last year, while the exports of gold and silver from England to this country amounted, during the same period, to only £21,062, against £6,519,770 in the first seven months of last year. The increase which is shown in the exports to England from Northern ports seems due to the large shipments of corn and flour which have taken place, 1,572,612 qrs. of wheat and 2,078,066 cwts. of wheat, meal and flour having been exported to England in the seven months—these quantities being considerably in excess of those of the corresponding period of last year. The blockade explains the comparative insignificance of the exports from the South. Only 30,162 cwts. of raw cotton were exported to England during the whole period, against 8,714,[illegible] cwts. in the first seven months of last year, which gives a value (computed for six months only as yet) of £229,697, instead of the large sum of £20,7[illegible], which the Southerners received for their cotton in the first half of last year.

The export account gives the following as the quantities of the British manufactures and produce exported to the United States during the seven months:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
Alkali, cwts	604,330	221,[illegible]	601,[illegible]
Beer and ale, bbls.	12,462	4,943	6,038
Coal, cinders & culm, tons	176,725	282,222	177,372
Cotton piece goods, yds.	114,173,020	60,505,963	7[illegible]
Cotton, sewing, lbs.	1,118,511	501,064	856,636
Earthen'e & porcelain, val.	£364,561	£166,781	£192,147
Haberd'y & millinery, val.	£866,040	£487,331	£123,716
Hardware & cutlery, val.	£623,174	£331,110	£271,773
Linen piece goods, yds.	[illegible]	12,672,613	33,363,837
Linen thread, lbs.	866,406	441,472	1,378,333
Metals—Pig and puddled iron, tons	32,440	28,040	11,642
Angle, bar, bolt & rod iron, tons	49,711	18,023	25,157
Railway iron, tons	71,212	34,230	7,406
Cast iron, tons	446	1,190	661
Iron hoops, sheets & boiler plates, tons	17,614	5,979	6,904
Wrought iron, tns.	4,904	2,806	6,262
Steel, tons	10,575	4,616	6,306
W'r'ght cop., cwts.	5,861	1,645	6,680
Lead, tons	2,303	66	6,628
Tin plates, value	£421,331	£237,263	£187,676
Salt, tons	128,004	101,727	75,760
Seed oil, gallons	553,450	15,078	110,300
Silk goods, value	£284,386	£135,144	£141,956
Spirits, gallons	317,791	72,062	185,060
Woolens—Cloths, pieces	92,451	49,272	133,999
Carpets, yards	2,3[illegible]0,926	789,262	1,025,900
Shawls, No.	404,314	116,181	98,489
Worsted stuffs, pieces	1,295,660	667,092	818,549

The increase of British exports is shown, therefore, to have taken place chiefly under heads of alkali, cottons, earthenware, linens, metals, seed oil, silks, spirits and woolens. The great increase in textiles of all kinds is the more remarkable when we find that the United States imported from England, during the same period, foreign and colonial wool to the extent of 3,738,770 lbs., against only 127,309 lbs. in the corresponding period of last year.

With respect to the probable exports of American produce during the remainder of the year, we may calculate on a continued large demand for breadstuffs, and a market for all the cotton and tobacco we can supply. The exports of wheat to England rose in July to 434,831 qrs., against 346,142 qrs. in the corresponding month of last year, being considerably more than double the quantity exported during the first seven months of 1860. Flour shows a slight decrease, but the quantity was greatly in excess of the quantity exported in the corresponding months of 1860, and almost equal to the exports of the first seven months of that year. As regards cotton, it is worthy of observation that India, the great Asiatic cotton-field, whose produce was to supplant American, supplied England during the seven months with only 117,400 cwts. more than in the corresponding period of last year, whilst all the other cotton-growing countries, including Egypt and Brazil, did not furnish 700,000 cwts. The tobacco imported into England during the same period amounted to 3,2[illegible] lbs., against 12,500,000 in the corresponding period of last year; whilst the quantity entered for home consumption amounted to 20,500,000 lbs., against 20,000,000 lbs. last year. Nine millions of pounds were exported from England, against 4,000,000 last year; leaving a stock of 50,500,000 lbs. in bond at the end of July, against 52,500,000 lbs. last year.

The shipping accounts show a great falling off in the amount of tonnage entered and cleared. The total amount of tonnage entered inwards from the United States was 846,100 tons, against 1,470,478 tons in the corresponding period of last year, and the clearances outward for American ports, [illegible] last year. A large amount of American shipping must be locked up by the blockade, only 567,391 tons having entered British ports under the national flag, against 1,0[illegible] tons in the corresponding period of last year. The clearances outward, under the American flag, amounted to [illegible] tons, while last year they amounted, during the same period, to 3[illegible] tons. As the trade between England and the North has increased, these tables afford the most convincing test of the efficiency of the blockade that could be desired. The vessels cleared from British ports for the United States, irrespective of their nationality, in the month of July, show an increase from 76,314 to 116,832 tons, as compared with the corresponding period of last year; but the proportion under the American flag did not increase in the same proportion. The present aspect of trade between the two countries is most encouraging, leaving no doubt that a complete revival would follow immediately upon the cessation of hostilities.

English Feeling on American Affairs—Comments on Mr. Weed's Letter.

The following letter, written by a gentleman in Manchester to a friend in this City, who had sent him a copy of Mr. Weed's letter in reply to the resolution of the Common Council, has been handed to us for publication:

Manchester, Friday, July 25, 1862.

My Dear Sir: My opportunities for forming an opinion as to the state of feeling here on the great "American Question" are mainly confined to what appears in the Press, and what I find on Manchester Exchange. There is a strong conviction that the Federals are engaged in an enterprise in which it is impossible they can succeed, and a wish that they should see this to be so, and of course abandon their project. Of direct sympathizers with the South, I think there are very few, but they are very noisy and demonstrative; and they know that the whole of this district suffers immensely, and will suffer still more, so long as the contest is protracted, and therefore they have more listeners than they would have under other circumstances. But after all, *the permanent sympathies of the great body of the intelligent and more thoughtful people here are with the North and with its institutions*, and entirely antagonistic to Slavery. Scarcely anybody has a word to say for the South as it is, but there is a hope indulged (on what grounds it is difficult to say) that if left to itself it would work out its own regeneration. But whatever may be the direction or modification of a very large amount of public sympathy, arising from various causes, more or less temporary in their character, I think I may safely assert that in this district scarcely any one is to be found who would advocate the intervention of our Government in any way that would be distasteful to the Northern Government or people. I have confidence, also, that our Government wishes to keep strictly aloof and maintain the most friendly relations with the Federal Government. Mr. Weed's letter is friendly in its tone toward us and he evinces a strong desire for the maintenance of peace. But there are some points which he might have put much more strongly and others he might have put differently. He is undoubtedly right as to the tactics of the South, but I think he exaggerates the measure of their success in enlisting sympathy for the South. He is right also respecting the feelings engendered here by the Morrill tariff—the protective policy of the Northern States. I do not think that the Americans can wonder that their hostile tariffs should offend us deeply. They give most offence to their own friends, to those who sympathize most with their political institutions—the free traders and political economists of this country who have fought and won the hardest political battle of modern times with a privileged aristocracy. He is wrong, however, if he supposes that the readiness of America to acknowledge in past times revolutionary Governments has been a cause of offence to England, whatever it may have been to other European Governments. His comments on Gladstone's speech are not quite fair. The Americans should read the speech for themselves. His advice to all who can influence public opinion is good, and I hope will have a beneficial effect in America. His reference to the *Trent* affair and the recognition of the belligerency of the South might have been happier and have represented our conduct in a better, and I think, truer light. He appears to want moral courage to state the full truth. He ought to have acknowledged the fact, that for several months in the commencement of the struggle the whole people and the popular Press of England sympathized entirely with the North, and that the North is partly to blame for the change which has since taken place. On the whole, however, Mr. Weed has done something toward preserving good will between the two nations and I trust his example will be widely imitated.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Advices from Peru, Bolivia and the Argentine Confederation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Panama, Saturday, Sept. 6.

The regular British mail steamship from the South Coast arrived at Panama this morning. She brings dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile to Aug. 16, and from Lima and Callao to Aug. 27.

PERU.

The Republic is quiet. The sessions of Congress are regular at Lima, and matter seems to be progressing very calmly in that body.

On the national anniversary, a pretty idea struck some good well-to-do people in Lima. It was to endow, with $300 each, several poor couples who might wish to marry, and on the 15th of the present month, the ceremony was performed. The distinguished Rev. Father Paul [illegible], on placing in the hands of each married couple the sum of three hundred dollars as their assigned dowry, accompanied the act with these words:

"Spouses, in celebrating the anniversary of national independence, the youth of Lima have wished that among the festivities of the occasion, a preferent place be given to the endowing of three young brides of the working class of citizens, who should have been wedded on that day, in order that they may carry with them to their husbands a little capital to assist their industry and provide for the family.

It is hereby designed to honor matrimony as the first Divine institution, and the most ancient social government; that the titles of husband and wife, of father and mother, have the first rank in a Republican country; and that matrimony and labor be considered, as in truth they are, as the first and principal bases of the commonwealth, of public and private morality, of social duties, and of social and Christian virtues.

The subscribers to this bounty, informed of your good habits and straitened circumstances, and willing to reward and to help you, tender you a succor for the advancement of your industry. Brides, I here place in the hands of each of you, on the part of the youth of Lima, these three hundred dollars, which you will hand to your husbands, that with the industry and economy of both you may enjoy the necessary conveniences of life. The youth of Lima were desirous of seeing amongst the weddings of the glorious day a citizen of the heroic nation whose arms have under Providence been so efficient in the cause of freedom in the world, a Frenchman; and one of the husbands on the present occasion being a native of France, completely satisfies that desire. Now, as men, you must all bear in mind, that the vexations incident to humanity should always, on returning to your homes, be left outside the house, so that on entering your doors to meet the greetings of your wife and children, nothing may disturb the peace and harmony of your family; for Christ hath said that man liveth not by bread alone.

Imagine not that happiness is to be sought only in wealth; the poorest families may possess honor, and where there is honor there is virtue, and where virtue is, happiness will be there sooner or later; struggle on contentedly with hope; the pearl is not obtained but by breaking the shell with time and labor. One thing that you should constantly have in recollection is, that you are the first in whom has been made the experiment of a grand idea; recommend it; let your conduct show that it was a happy thought, and can be followed up with salutary results; do not draw discredit upon the benevolent plan, and frustrate the good ends it is intended to produce; be careful that you never give reason for complaint to others less favored by fortune than yourselves now.

In fine, love each other, love with constancy and you will be happy, and cling together to wrestle with adversity. May God bless you. Peru also blesses you in memory of her independence."

The individuals thus favored by the public munificence were Mr. Gutierrez, a house painter, Mr. Ramos, a tailor, and Mr. Pita, a locksmith.

A committee of ladies of Lima have opened a fund for the maintenance of the military hospitals in Mexico.

A savings bank has been established in Lima to compete with the lotteries for the little spare change of the poor, also a Mont de Piété.

BOLIVIA.

Dates are to Aug. 20. The Republic is tranquil. Mr. Cahill, United States Minister resident, had asked permission of Bolivia to establish a colony of free negroes in the country. Government is trying to prevent the coining of false money.

There is nothing from Chili.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Dates per *Mendoza* are to July 31. From Buenos Ayres up to 26th of same month. The vexed question as to where the national capital shall be, has been settled for the present, by making the City of Buenos Ayres headquarters for the next five years.

Count Alfred de Brossard, French Consul at Buenos Ayres, died in the middle of July.

The election for President and Vice-President of the new Confederation was to take place in June, 1862. Gen. Mitre is the only popular candidate.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Leading Idea of the Confederation—The Cotton Crop—Finances—Islands of the Parana—Soil, Climate, Quantity—Prosperity—Gov. Sarmiento—Improvements—Products of San Juan—Remains of the Last Viceroy Asked For—Resignation of Minister of Finance—Confidence Created by Policy of the United States Toward Mexico—The Crops, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Buenos Ayres, S. A., Wednesday, July 30, 1862.

A rare opportunity offers to send a letter two days after the mail, and I post up the news to the latest hour.

There may be said to be one leading idea in all the Confederation, and that is to firmly establish the Government and to develop the resources of the country. Gen. Mitre, now Governor of this province, and Provisional President, is doing a great work in both. Some of the methods by which these objects are accomplished are interesting.

To-day's packet conveys to Europe as Consul General, Señor Don Ramon F. Vazela. For years he has been a most violent partisan leader and chief editor of a most inflammatory daily paper called *La Tribuna*. Many of the fierce contests of this country may be traced to the writers of the *Tribuna*, of which he was chief. It is a stroke of policy to send him abroad. He is a fine speaker, a ready and warm-hearted and progressive man, and as Consul-General will fill his post well.

The cotton question is affecting this whole country. The inquiry for seed and for directions for its culture ranges over a territory larger than all the Cotton States of North America. That it can be raised is demonstrated. I have seen cotton cloth, manufactured here, of a finer quality than I ever saw from a North American loom, and this was made by hand, by Indians, from cotton grown here.

The broad, slow river Parana encircles as islands hundreds of square miles of the richest land in the world. At present these islands abound with peach trees and orange trees. The climate is much the same as of Georgia, Mississippi, and Arkansas. The soil is alluvial, sandy, and is mixed with saline particles, making water filtered through it brackish. Many of these islands are never overflowed. The title to them could be easily and cheaply obtained.

A gentleman of experience has carefully examined these islands, and he says they would produce enough cotton to supply the whole market of Manchester.

The various provinces, except unfortunate Mendoza, are rapidly falling in with the march of improvement. San Juan, under the governorship of her long exiled son, Señor Don Domingo F. Sarmiento, is going forward with a rapidity never before seen in these countries. The military are drilled, clothed, and armed after the best modern style. Schools and colleges are erected and endowed, the mines are diligently worked, producing lead, iron, copper, nickel, silver, and gold.

Gen. Liniers was the last Viceroy of old Spain in this country, and he fell defending the rights of his king. Spain has recently, after fifty years of silence, asked for his ashes. This Government replies that no objection will be made unless the heirs of the late Viceroy should object. But as the ashes of the General are indistinguishable from those of five other persons, it will hardly be accomplished. The event shows the tendency of affairs in Spain.

Two financial projects of great importance to this country have just now failed. These were darling schemes of Señor Don Norberto Riestra, Minister of Finance. One was to effect a loan of six millions of Spanish dollars at 23 pesos the dollar, in order to give stability to the the fluctuating value of gold. The other was to make all custom dues payable at 340 pesos to the doubloon. Both these projects signally failed and the Minister at once resigned. The healthful condition of Buenos Ayrean finances is owing chiefly to his skill, and so much was his resignation felt that in two days paper money depreciated five per cent.

The generous policy of the United States toward Mexico has awakened here an increased attachment to the sister Republic of the North. The fears of Spain's encroachments have almost entirely disappeared from the South American Republics.

The wheat has harvested well in the Confederation, and also in Uruguay, so that, although there has less arrived than usual, prices of flour do not advance. There has been an arrival of a fine quality of flour from Cordoba—a new source of supply. When the initiated railroad to Cordoba is completed, it will penetrate a region abounding in wheat, cattle, and cotton.

Three days ago the elections were held for President and Vice-President. They passed off quiet. No opposition to Mitre was even thought of, although there was a freer election than was ever before known for President. The popularity of Mitre is unbounded. He has an enviable fame as poet, historian, orator, military tactician and statesman. His desires are strongly for peace and permanent prosperity, and he works accordingly.

A recent frost here has done great damage. On one farm, two thousand lambs perished. Such cold is not recorded as ever having occurred before in this country. To the south, we hear of small lakes having a coating of ice two inches thick.

The season for killing cattle is about over. Cattle can be bought, in large numbers, at three to four Spanish dollars per head.

Yesterday thirty-five friars, from Genoa, arrived here, and are *en route* for the interior. Since my last letter, a company of twenty-three arrived here, and before reëmbarking for Bolivia, one of them escaped for parts (to the others) unknown, and another made such efforts to escape as resulted in his being placed in close confinement.

On the 27th ult. the *Cossack* arrived from New-York at Monte Video.

To-day, since I began this page, the *La Plata*, Capt. Oswall, arrived from New-York with dates of June 11.

Markets are dull. Dry hides are exchanging hands for New-York at rates varying from 40 to 43 rials silver.

There is demand for freight. No United States vessels are now required to go away in ballast.

ADELANTE.

JAMAICA.

Another Fire—Great Loss of Property—Incendiary Attempts—Jamaica Loan Compromise—The Captain-General—The Lieutenant-Governor—The New Guard-Ship—Cotton Culture—Bank of Jamaica—Commercial.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Kingston, Jam., Friday, Sept. 5, 1862.

Since my last communication there has, unfortunately, been another fire in Kingston, which, but for the prompt assistance rendered, and the fortuitous circumstance that no strong wind prevailed at the time, might have laid another quarter of our city in ruin. As it was, however, it nearly ruined those whose premises were within its destructive influence. It commenced at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, the 23d of August, at the printing establishment of Messrs. Henderson, Savage & Co., the proprietors of the *Guardian* newspaper. It was suppressed before the building could be consumed, but the loss of stock, &c., to Messrs. Henderson, Savage & Co., amounts to something like £3,000. The neighboring establishments of Mr. Fearon and Mrs. Cohen were almost gutted by the populace, who came to "assist," and those persons have also suffered considerable loss. The catastrophe has been found to be the act of an incendiary, and a boy in the employ of Messrs. Henderson & Co. has been, after careful examination, committed for trial on the charge of arson. The active service of the Volunteers, who are now pretty well organized, prevented the recurrence of those scenes of plunder which marked the fire of March last. The rapacious for theft not having been satisfied, attempts were soon made to set fire to other places, but none of them were successful.

The bill which releases this island from the payment of the balance of the loan of £200,000, with all interest due thereon, in consideration of a perpetual annuity of £6,400 per annum, received the royal assent by commission on the 29th July.

The Governor-General, who is now in England has received the honor of knighthood, and it is stated, not having obtained any other government, which was the object of his visit to England, will return to his island to fulfill the remaining term of his administration. I need hardly inform you that very few will look forward to his return with any feeling but that of regret.

The acting Governor, Mr. Eyre, has been getting himself into hot water, in consequence of having deprived, *without justification*, Mr. G. W. Gordon of some six or seven Commissions of the Peace, which he has held for many years. Mr. Gordon's cause has been warmly taken up by the Island Press. It is evident, however, that the Lieutenant-Governor has been led away by evil counsels.

The new guardship *Aboukir*, at Port Royal, has been fully commissioned, and the Commodore has transferred his flag to her from the *Imaum*, which is shortly to be broken up and sold.

Samples of goods manufactured from our own cotton have been forwarded to this island, and a new impetus entirely has been given to the efforts for some time made to establish this as a cotton-producing country. The cultivation of this staple is now considered something far beyond mere experiment.

Subscriptions to the national memorial to be erected in honor of His Royal Highness, the late Prince Consort are being taken up in all parts of the island, and it is expected that a pretty respectable sum will be raised.

It has been announced that His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and his Executive Committee have resolved upon summoning the Legislature to meet and proceed to business on the 28th day of next month.

At a half-yearly meeting of the Jamaica Bank, held yesterday, the report submitted by the Directors was considered highly satisfactory. The net profits of the six months amount to £3,469 3s. 9d.

HAYTI.

Kingston, Jamaica, Saturday, Sept. 6, 1862.

I have just returned from a fortnight's trip to Hayti, and I have thought right to forward you an account of my observations in that country; but time will not allow me to write in full by this mail, and so I send you on a brief summary.

The Legislature, after a rather stormy session, during which the Ministry was forced to resign, has adjourned, not completing the business, however, until it was perceived that strong measures would be adopted against them. It appears that they regarded the resignation of the Ministry as insufficient, and desired to institute legal proceedings against them, in consequence of alleged deficiencies in the exchequer. However, they afterwards voted the Budget for 1863, in which they have made a liberal allowance for educational purposes.

To judge from appearances in Port-au-Prince, the Government of Geffrard is well established; but rumors were afloat of insurrectionary movements in the North, against which I could clearly perceive military preparations were silently being made. It would be much to be regretted if the established order of things were upturned, as the country is now blessed with a ruler who is possessed of great enlightenment, and who, if a fair chance be afforded him, will raise his country above the depression and degradation which the tyranny of Soulouque and the mockery of an Empire had plunged it. Everywhere one could clearly perceive the signs of improvement; schools had been established, municipal regulations were being organized, agriculture was receiving a large share of public attention, and, above all, trade was brisk. My opinion is that it would be a high work of benevolence if the nations of the world would unite their influence to uphold the rule of Geffrard. He is a man who is in advance of his people in liberal and enlightened ideas, and he is likely to fall a sacrifice to his good intentions.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Brigham Young's Trip to the Cotton Country—Fruits—The Indians—Mormon Emigrants, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Wednesday, Sept. 3, 1862.

Early on Monday morning Brigham started hence on his trip to the "cotton country"—that is, the new settlement on the Rio Virgen. He was attended by a smaller company than was expected, though the numbers would doubtless increase as he passed through the settlements. Among his escort were three or four "apostles," his chief clerk, and several other of his employes. Numbers more would doubtless have gone, but there is a thing or two connected with these trips which causes people to "calculate" beforehand. In the first place, this is the best month for work in the whole year, and is apt to be the busiest, as the crops have to be secured and the wood to be hauled from the cañons for Winter, for we have, in early October, rains in the Valley and snows on the mountains. Secondly, the journey is a formidable one, the southern parts of it over no sort of decent roads, and the whole about four hundred miles in length, though there are settlements at greater or less intervals the whole distance. Thirdly, feed on the "ranges" for horses or mules is now at its driest time, and though the good "brethren" at the different settlements might feel liberal as to fodder, yet it might prove too great a stretch of faith to expect them to provide sufficient for all the animals of the travelling company. Fourthly—and perhaps this is the greatest reason—Brigham is not a lazy fellow on these excursions—he does not permit the grass to grow under his carriage. Every day, or nearly every day, a good stout journey of from twenty to sixty miles must be accomplished, besides the preaching. None but a good span of animals, liberally fed, can endure such an exercise for a month, and even they will have no disinclination to a resting-spell after returning home, while third-rate horses and mules would do well if they felt compelled to rest and recruit before the return commenced. In short, Brigham's travels in the territory, like public visits of European potentates, are rather irksome, savoring more of hard work than of leisurely pleasure.

Such fruits as have become general in this Territory are producing in plenty the present season, and particularly peaches. The hot weather we are enjoying just now is fast ripening that kind of fruit. It is selling at ten cents per dozen, cash, which some think too high, but not so the sellers. Last year they, the peaches, came down to $2, or a bushel of wheat per bushel, and the prospects are that this year's market will prove similar. There has been but one general failure in the peach crop since that fruit first appeared in the Territory, though every year the frost takes its portion of the young shoots. The general attention of fruit-growers is now turned to the apple, of which the increase in propagation the past two or three years is by many thousands. Peaches will, doubtless, be less plentiful in this city five years hence than now, as many people have got tired of planting them, and the season of ripening not extending over a month, there is a hurried time of it, even for drying.

"Lo! the poor Indian." It appears he was blamed prematurely for stealing the horses of Mr. Nathan Tanner, on the Weber River, as currently reported last week. In fact, it is evident the animals were not stolen at all, but took it into their truant heads to "stampede" in a body over hill and dale, or rather over mountain and glen, in the direction of Kansas Prairie, in the vicinity of which they were discovered and peacefully recovered. Indeed, a redskin reported their new range, to the owner's delight.

There has been quite an excitement the past month amongst the "wimmen folk," and I dare say they have not felt so faint since the dry times preceding the advent of Gen. A. S. Johnston's army and attendant supplies in 1858. The fact is, the stores have sold out their stocks of tea—no "Gunpowder," no "Young Hyson," no nothing! One or two stores, however, managed to scrape together a bit of green and a bit of black, and shaking it together, like tickets in a "lucky bag," sold off briskly a very inferior article for the cash down. I say inferior, for though I by no means pretend to connoisseurship in respect to the celestial beverage, yet I cannot pronounce first-rate a liquid that looks and tastes as though slightly musty hay had been steeped in it.

But the "fair sect," even among the Mormons, shall not weep for ever. Better times are at hand. Let them dry up their tears. The merchants are coming, with the tea in their wagons. Nay, some of it is here, for has not a mule-train just come in for Mr. [illegible] from California, loaded with merchandise? Even so.

The first company of Mormon emigrants this season arrived last Friday evening. The company numbered 312 souls, who brought with them 46 wagons, 75 yoke of oxen, 60 cows, 17 horses and 10 mules. Lewis Brunson, captain. The party were an assorted cargo from several of the States, and not a few of the nations of Europe. The first emigrants that arrive have much the best chance, for they have a little time to prepare for the long Winter, and they have a chance to fill up the calls for labor, which have been rather low the past Summer. For the next month or six weeks, "everybody" will have emigrants—relations, friends, or, at least, "brothers and sisters"—to make welcome after their wearisome journey to "Zion."

The hot weather has fetched the thunder, which is rolling as I write, with every prospect of a stormy night and a big rain.

The road westward from this city to Tooele and Rush Valleys has been swamped all Summer by the wide-spreading waters of the Jordan. They have not yet gone down, and will not for a time; but the citizens [illegible] on such a public road, [illegible] efforts are being made to [illegible] against the waters, instead of going through or over them.

LATER FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Roanoke, with Advices four Days Later.

The United States mail steamship *Roanoke*, Capt. Thompson, left New-Orleans at 9 A. M. on the morning of the 13th, for this City, with a full freight, $15,000 in specie, the United States mails, and the following passengers:

Mr. T. P. Tweed, H. A. Lewis, S. Schuddler, J. P. Garvey, E. E. Planchi and family, Capt. Bates, J. F. Lovell, H. S. Blood, Geo. Ackerman, Thos. L. White and lady, A. H. Beckhammer, G. Robinson, A. H. Hoppel, Mrs. A. Thompson and child, Mr. J. Barkley, [illegible] White, C. W. Gould, Henry Rodewald and lady, C. Connell, G. Marine, C. Kaine, Miss Mary Curtayne, Mr. Maitland, Mr. Hembert, N. West, Miss Jane Cosgrove, Rev. Dr. Hawley and family, Miss Rose Kennedy, L. Sabourin, Mr. Smith, Bros., Mrs. H. Lodge and two children, Commodore Porter, U. S. N., Gen. J. W. Phelps, U. S. A., Rev. D. Bolton, Ninth Connecticut; Col. Nicholson, Fourteenth Maine; Capt. Colby, Eighth New-Hampshire; Lieut. Burpee, Eighth New-Hampshire; Lieut.-Col. Bean, Fourth Wisconsin; C. Putney, Eighth New-Hampshire; Mr. Sessena, J. E. Boquel, and 16 in the steerage.

The *Roanoke* arrived yesterday afternoon. Her advices are unimportant. We are indebted to the gentlemanly purser for the usual favors.

The news of the great battles before Washington had reached New-Orleans through rebel channels, and had the effect of making the Secessionists rather more bold and outspoken. There was no fear of trouble, however.

Following is a synopsis of provisions distributed for the relief of the poor of New-Orleans, by the Relief Committee, for the week ending Sept. 6:

The number of families fed is 5,294, as follows:

Of Federal soldiers	[illegible]
Of families destitute	[illegible]
Of Confederate soldiers	994

Food distributed as follows:

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Pork	5,500	Fish	[illegible]
Beef	15,400	Peas	[illegible]
Hams	17,111	Hard Bread	[illegible]
Shoulders	31,022	Loaves	[illegible]
Bacon	2,16[illegible]		
Total			[illegible]

COMMANDER PORTER AND THE ESSEX.

From the New-Orleans Delta.

Commander Porter, whose services have told so fearfully upon the rebels since the commencement of the rebellion, pays the officers and men with whom he has been associated the following high compliment:

Men of the Essex: We have now been associated together on board this vessel very near one year, and during that period you have been successfully engaged with the enemy in six hard-fought battles. Your first achievement was with four of the craven rebel gunboats, of vastly superior force, in Lucas Bend, all of which were disabled and driven below the batteries at Columbus. Your next achievement was at Fort Henry, where you led the way, and by your prowess and valor caused the surrender of that stronghold in the short space of one hour and ten minutes. At the time the *Essex* attacked Fort Henry she could scarcely be called an iron-clad boat, the ports were large and unprotected, and the boilers exposed, and although fourteen were wounded to death, and twenty-four wounded by steam and scalding water, you were ready at your guns for action before the surrender of the fort. This battle was one of the most important of the war, for up to that time our forces could scarcely say they had gained a victory. You, by your valor, turned the tide of defeat and gave confidence to the country. For a short period the ship was under external repairs, and a large portion of this crew participated in the victories of Donelson, Columbus, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow and Memphis. When your old and tried ship became fully equipped, you joined her at Cairo, and with your old and tried associates, entered on a new field of operations. Vicksburgh felt your prowess, and while your country lasts you will be gratefully remembered for your daring and courage at that time. The crowning effort of your courage is yet to be related.

For months the rebels had been building with great care a gunboat and ram up the Yazoo River; this vessel, when finished, successfully encountered and cut up three of the fleet, passed in safety two powerful fleets, and took shelter under the batteries of Vicksburgh. Here she stood the fire of a large fleet and escaped unhurt. The *Essex* ran past this heavy fort, and attacked her. This, too, she stood without much injury. You were next building away at the enemy before Baton Rouge. On the 5th of August you fought that noted *Arkansas*, and after an action of half an hour destroyed this formidable vessel, for which act you have received, through the honorable Secretary of the Navy, the thanks of the country and the Department. I have now to speak of one more of your feats of courage and chronicle again your valor; it is the attack on and successful passing a battery of thirty-five guns at Port Hudson.

Having now detailed your gallant conduct, it becomes my painful task to bid you that painful word, good-bye, and I sincerely hope you may prove the old iron-sided *Essex* as good a ship under your present commander as you did under the old.

THE DISASTER AT LAWRENCEVILLE.

Explosion at the United States Arsenal—The Laboratory Blown Up and Afterward Consumed by Fire—About Seventy-five Persons Killed—Sixty-three Dead Bodies Taken From the Ruins.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette of the 18th inst.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a frightful explosion occurred at the United States Arsenal at Lawrenceville, which resulted in the total demolition of the building known as the Laboratory, and the death of about seventy-five or eighty boys and girls, employed in the various rooms.

The report of the explosion spread like wildfire, and in a few minutes there was a tremendous stream of people pouring out Penn and Liberty streets toward the scene of the disaster—many being women and children, whose relatives were employed at the Arsenal.

On reaching the place, an appalling sight was presented. The large building, known as the Laboratory, and located on the upper portion of the Arsenal grounds, apart from the other buildings, was laid in ruins—having been heaved up by the force of the explosion, and then fallen in fragments, after which it caught fire and was consumed, the flames being still in progress when we arrived there. The building was of frame, and in a few minutes the dead bodies were seen lying in heaps, just as they had fallen when the explosion took place.

In some parts, where the heat was intense, nothing but the whitened bones could be seen, while in other places large masses of blackened flesh were visible amidst the smoke. The firemen reached the ground at an early hour, and rendered valuable assistance in putting out the flames and removing the dead bodies.

The building was one story high, was built in two apartments, divided into halls and rooms, with an open space in the centre, like a court. These rooms were numbered from 1 to 15, but only 6 of them were occupied by the employes. In these 6 rooms the number employed, as near as we can at present ascertain, is as follows:

No. 1	20 girls.	No. 13	30 girls.
No. 2	22 girls.	No. 14	24 girls.
No. 4	26 girls.	No. 7	35 boys.
No. 5	10 girls.		
No. 12	13 girls.	Total	170

It is impossible to tell at present how many of those escaped, but it is hoped that at least 100 are uninjured.

Movements of Rev. Dr. Scott.

Following are some extracts from a letter from Rev. Dr. Scott, late pastor of Calvary Church, San Francisco. It will be remembered that Dr. Scott was banished on account of secession sentiments. He names the French Emperor as the first man in the world at present, not even making an exception in favor of Jeff. Davis:

Paris, June 27, 1862.

I have just made a trip to Switzerland and down the Rhine. Mrs. Scott and the children are all at Brussels, where I expect to meet them to-morrow night and then proceed to England.

I shall soon sail for Boston, but whether to stop there or not will depend upon circumstances, as I have calls to settle in other cities.

I hope my health will recover under the prospect of again becoming a pastor, and having a flock of Christ to feed. At least our dear Lord and Master does do and will do always, and everywhere, just what is right. I will trust Him to the last, and love Him too, even if He slay me. There is a righteous and blessed God who reigns over all. If my work in the ministry is done, I have still this prayer—that I may be permitted to die in such a manner as to confirm the truth of the precious Gospel I have tried to preach; Christ is all—the Bible is the only thing we can believe in and trust. I did not know when lecturing to you upon *Elijah under the Juniper Tree*, that I was so soon to have experience of what I supposed to have been his peculiar trial. But we are all the while led by a way we know not of.

I cannot give you any information about America as it is seen in Europe that is pleasant. Public opinion in Europe is against our poor country. The French Emperor will prosecute his war in Mexico. He is the first man in the world by very great odds at [illegible] ... Church, I am still your [illegible]

W. A. SCOTT.

A Training-Ship for Boys.

New-York, Thursday, Sept. 18, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would respectfully suggest to the Navy Department, through your journal, the utility of mooring in the Lower Harbor one of our old sailing ships or frigates, as a training-ship for enlisted boys. They should be learned the practice of seamanship and naval routine; as they are advanced, draft them for sea-service. In view of our increased navy, and the large number of seamen required, the Government should endeavor to secure a large number of American boys, and train them up to the naval profession. Will not the naval services of the future pay for the expense of their training?

Very respectfully,

JAS. R. BROWN, ex-Naval Officer, No. [illegible] West Eighteenth-street.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, [illegible] and cures wind-colic, gives rest, comfort, and health to Children Teething, and [illegible] Cholera Infantum. Sold everywhere. 25 cents a bottle.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, [illegible] Philadelphia and Boston. [illegible] Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

$1,000 Premium!!! GRAY'S HAIR RESTORATIVE is the only article in the market that will restore and preserve the hair, prevent its falling out, and completely eradicate dandruff from the head. (Read certificate of [illegible].) Price $1 a bottle. Depot, No. 333 Broadway. Also sold by all Druggists.

DIED.

[illegible].—On Saturday morning, Sept. 20, [illegible], son of [illegible], aged 1 year, 4 months and 7 days. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Sunday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, [illegible].

Disbrow.—At White Plains, on Saturday morning, Sept. 20, Fanny Disbrow, widow of the late [illegible] Disbrow, in the 80th year of her age. The funeral services will be held at the old Methodist Church, on Monday next, at 2½ o'clock. [illegible]

Gray.—On Saturday, Sept. 20, at his residence, [illegible], aged [illegible] years. Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

Hawes.—At Fort Lee, N. J., on Thursday, Sept. 18, Elizabeth Hawes, wife of George Hawes, in the [illegible] year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, [illegible] Sunday, the 21st inst., [illegible] o'clock. [illegible]

Mead.—At the residence of his father, [illegible], in Greenwich, Conn., on Friday [illegible], Major Daniel M. Mead, of the Tenth Regiment, [illegible] Vol., aged 29 years. The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, on [illegible], at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Morgan.—In this City, on Saturday [illegible], suddenly, John [illegible] Morgan, in the 38th year of his age. The relatives and friends of the family, [illegible] John Chappell, Joseph [illegible] and [illegible] Covert, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, [illegible], this day, (Sunday,) the 21st inst., without further notice.

Parisen.—On Wednesday, Sept. 17, at the battle of Antietam Valley, Lieut.-Col. Philip J. Parisen, Fifty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. V., aged 28 years and [illegible]. His friends, the friends of the family, the members of Piatt Lodge No. 194, F. & A. M., the Masonic fraternity generally, and the officers of the army, are invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, [illegible], at [illegible] o'clock, from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Emeline B. Riddell, No. [illegible] Pike-st.

MILITARY.

FIFTH METROPOLITAN GUARD. Recruits wanted for this splendid Regiment, now organizing for the war, under the command of Col. T. W. PARNELL, Late Major of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. M. Applications received at the Headquarters, NO. 49 HOWARD-ST., Near Broadway. Liberal Bounties guaranteed.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT—COMPANY B.—Men of good character and habits wanted for this company at the headquarters, No. 240 4th-st., one door west of Broadway. The usual bounties paid, and superior advantages offered. DAVID D. TERRY, Captain. Edward Abbott, First Lieutenant. Edward Kilpatrick, Second Lieutenant.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTH WARD UNION ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, at 8 o'clock, at No. 69 Vandam-st. All members and friends are requested to be present. E. S. LAYCRAFT, Chairman pro tem. Wm. H. Stevens, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 447—Sept. 20, 1862.
37, 65, 64, 2, 26, 10, 34, 19, 45, 73, 35, 62, 41.
Kentucky, Class 448—Sept. 20, 1862.
21, 34, 3, 54, 5, 48, 75, 66, 65, 16, 72, 22, 71.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

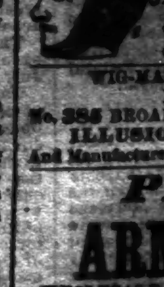
OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
Delaware, Extra Class [illegible]—Sept. 20, 1862.
26, 63, 42, 70, 6, 48, 59, 72, 9, 75, 23, 70, 36.
Delaware State Lottery, Class [illegible]—Sept. 20, 1862.
35, 54, 37, 57, 50, 31, 44, 52, 73, 64, 4, 39, 67.
Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

JOHN HOOPER & CO., CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS. No. 41 Park-row, New-York, New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, [illegible] and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.



WIGS AND TOUPEES. ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS. HAIR DYE—BEST IN USE. HAIR DYEING—ALL COLORS. MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow. All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

WIG-MAKER AND ARTIST IN HAIR. LOUIS BASSET, No. 385 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Sole Inventor of ILLUSION WIGS AND TOUPEES, And Manufacturer of all kinds of HUMAN HAIR-WORK.

PEREGO'S ARMY SHIRTS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT LOW PRICES. IRA PEREGO & SONS, NO. 175 BROADWAY, N. Y.

SEASONS.—I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call. F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery. THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

BARNARD'S STEAM KINDLING-WOOD FACTORY and Coal-yard, Nos. [illegible] Front-st. [illegible] Best Mountain, Black Heath and all kinds of coal for sale. Pine, oak and hickory wood sawed and split ready for use. Kindling for grocers always on hand. Shipping supplied at reduced prices.

LOOK TO YOUR TAXES!—THE TAX-PAYER'S GUIDE contains all the new Internal Duties properly classified, the exemptions, penalties, &c., &c. By a Lawyer. Five cents each. $3 50 per 100; $30 per 1,000. Farris & Pratt, No. 38 Cedar-st., New-York.

AFFAIRS IN THE REBEL STATES.

[illegible] ... We have every confidence in the Confederate [illegible] ... Withour Bethel, Manassas, Oak Hills, Lexington, Leesburgh, Belmont, Shiloh and Chickahominy, our soldiers have shown on every field a desperate valor [illegible] ...

TROUBLES OF A MILITARY DESPOTISM.

[illegible] ... There is a common law in the army, by which a Lieutenant even may shoot down a soldier when, during battle, he is deserting or creating disorder. [illegible] ...

Can it be that there is an unwritten law of the army in force by which the will of the Commander-in-chief shall take the place of the rules and regulations laid down for the government of the army by Congress. [illegible] ... He would vote against the proposition to refer the matter to a Select Committee, but he would vote for a resolution calling upon the President for all information in his reach on the subject.

He agreed with the Senator from Texas (Mr. Wigfall) that there was no great danger of a military despotism, but yet the times were not without signs. There were evidences that in certain quarters the military power was encroaching upon the civil power, and should the Senate, after the Committee to which had been referred the resolution had been discharged, refuse to refer it to a select committee, or to vote for a resolution calling on the President for information on the subject, our military commanders may be emboldened to extend their encroachments on the civil power.

HON. PIERRE SOULE.

Mr. Henry, of Kentucky, from the Military Committee, reported back the House resolution with amendments, calling upon the President to use all means in his power to affect the liberation of Pierre Soule, now a prisoner in Fort Warren, Boston.

Mr. Clay was opposed to the resolution. He thought it beneath the dignity of the Government to use other means than those of retaliation for the liberation of our citizens who had been seized and confined like felons in Northern prisons. The resolution was laid on the table.

YANKEE TREATMENT OF THEIR PRISONERS.

[illegible] ... a paroled prisoner, who arrived in this city on Tuesday, gives us some interesting information of the treatment of our prisoners who were captured by the Yankees on the 28th. After they received the news of their final disaster, they placed the prisoners behind [illegible] Division in the retreat, exposing them to the fire of the Confederates. Messrs. Sickles and [illegible], two gentlemen over 70 years of age, were forced to march through the rain to Alexandria. On arriving at Alexandria some ladies brought some food to the prisoners, who had eaten nothing for four days, save three crackers, but were driven away from them at the point of the bayonet, the officer telling his men to "clear those secesh bitches" away from there. The Federals refused to parole C. Baldwin, Assistant-Surgeon to the Thirty-third Virginia. At Fortress Monroe several Germans took the oath, and when their fellow prisoners taunted them with their shame, the Federal officer threatened to thrust his sword into them.

RICHMOND LOCALS.

Maryland Refugees Enlisting.—The refugees from Maryland, residing in Richmond, are responding with commendable alacrity to the appeals made to them to aid in ridding their State from the bondage of Lincolnism. Since the First Maryland Regiment was disbanded, for the purpose of a more thorough and complete organization, recruiting for the Maryland Line has been actively and successfully prosecuted by [illegible] regiment, and a number of companies have been raised. In addition to the companies already in camp, and ready to march, a number are now in process of formation here, whose ranks are being rapidly filled up. We understand that during this week from four to six hundred will leave, under the command of the brave Gen. Steuart, to join the victorious cohorts of Stonewall Jackson in their march through Maryland. Many more will soon follow them.

Refusing to Take Confederate Money.—A citizen of Fauquier, named C. W. Hoffman, was arrested yesterday at Charlottesville, Va., and sent to Richmond, for refusing to take Confederate money. Hoffman is a German, and formerly lived at the North. He came over from Fauquier with a load of something to sell, and first attracted notice by his announcement that he would take nothing but Virginia bank notes, and going to the Town Treasurer of Charlottesville and demanding that description of currency in exchange for an amount of corporation which he held. The Provost-Marshal here will dispose of the case as justice may seem to require.

All Up in Fauquier.—According to instruc- [illegible]

[illegible] ... from the Secretary of War all the [illegible] ... 1,500 or more, will [illegible] ...

Recaptured.—The man Richardson, member of Capt. [illegible] Company of artillery, who escaped from the [illegible] ... was recaptured yesterday and lodged in the Castle. Richardson is charged with desertion in the face of the enemy.

A number of Yankees recently received here as prisoners of war were found, on searching them, to be plentifully supplied with bogus money of Philadelphia manufacture.

There are now at the Libby Prison 21 Northern free negroes and 16 slaves, who were recently captured with the Yankees.

LETTER FROM MISSISSIPPI.

ADDRESS OF GEN. TILGHMAN—THE EVACUATION OF BATON ROUGE—A NEGRO REGIMENT TO GUARD CONFEDERATE PRISONERS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson, Miss., Thursday, Aug. 28, 1862.

I had the pleasure of hearing Gen. Tilghman and Major McCormick address a large and respectable concourse of citizens here, in response to a serenade given them by the brass band of the Maryland Regiment. Gen. Tilghman's recital of his capture and subsequent incarceration was highly interesting. Gen. Buckner and himself were thrown into a dungeon thirty feet under ground, and for four months and a half were excluded from the light of day, and not permitted to exchange a word with any living soul. He urged the people of the South to bring all their means and all their efforts to bear in a vigorous prosecution of the war, and cheered them with the promise of an honorable peace before the lapse of six months.

The North was sick at heart, and would yield before the invincibility of our troops and the determination of our people to reinforce the armies of the Republic to the last man. He had been assured by Judge L—— that Count Mercier had remarked that if we could succeed in holding our Capital—could demonstrate our ability to drive the foe from before it—Europe would not be long in withholding a merited recognition of our independence. Both Tilghman and McCormick vowed never again to be caught within the walls of a mud-trap.

They had thrown away the spade, and would take their chances hereafter in the open field. The latter, in a speech of great power, begged the South never to relax their efforts until their liberties were won, to listen to no compromise, but fight on until the Stars and Bars waved in triumph over every inch of Confederate soil. The Major paid a merited compliment to Col. Dimmick, of the Federal army. In his intercourse with the latter, he found him to be a gentleman and a Christian. Should the fortune of war ever place this officer in our power, should he fall into the hands of our soldiery, he would beg them to treat him kindly, to use him as became an honorable and liberal gentleman.

The telegraph will have informed you of the evacuation of Baton Rouge, Louisiana, by the enemy, but no one is informed of the object of that sudden movement. It may be owing to the presence of a Confederate fleet below New Orleans, or to an apprehension, on the part of Butler, of a general rising of the population, unable any longer to endure the restraints of his vindictive rule. By the evacuation of Baton Rouge, and the departure of the Federal fleet from before Vicksburgh, we have secured the control of the Mississippi for two hundred miles, enabling our army supplies to pass unmolested from the South-west. Gen. [illegible] ... command of this department, and give Van Dorn an opportunity to employ his talents in a more active field. Should the former succeed in delivering New Orleans from the yoke of Butler, the fruits of that deliverance would be more substantial than the most brilliant encounter in the field.

The dry weather, so hurtful to our corn, will enable the planter to gather in his crop of cotton without stain or dust, and dry it well before storing it away for future demand. The present crop, though small, will exceed in quality the picking of last year. Owing to the scarcity of bagging and rope, the crop, after picking and drying, will be stored under shelter unginned. The late foreign news has had a dispiriting effect on the markets for cotton in the South. Cotton is drooping, and planters less exacting in their demands.

The people of the South, in their simplicity, take Palmerston and Queen Victoria at their word. It is their own strong arms and sturdy hearts that must achieve their country's independence. So be it. Those who help themselves never lack friends. We should be ashamed of ourselves for having so long sought an acknowledgment of our independence.—*Correspondence Richmond Dispatch.*

The Norwegian Outward Bound.

Montreal, Saturday, Sept. 20.

The steamship *Norwegian* sailed from Quebec for Liverpool at 9½ o'clock this morning. She takes out 29 cabin and 81 steerage passengers.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—Monday.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Nos. 71, 97, 111, 123, 127, 128, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 2, 147, 148, 149, 150.

Supreme Court—Circuit—Part I.—Nos. 1,723, 2,491, 2,561, 2,563, 2,565, 2,567, 2,569, 2,571, 2,573, 2,575, 2,577, 2,579, 2,581, 2,583, 2,589, 2,591, 2,593, 2,595, 2,597, 2,599.

Part II.—Nos. 2,316, 2,398, 2,404, 2,406, 2,408, 2,410, 2,414, 2,418, 2,420, 2,424, 2,426, 2,430, 2,432, 2,434, 2,436, 2,440, 2,444, 2,450, 2,452, 2,454.

Important Decision Under the New Act Relative to Attorneys in New-York City.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Bosworth.

Hewes vs. Kingsland et al.—The plaintiff's action was begun by his attorney, Mr. Peter Mulvey. The defendants thereupon moved to set aside all of plaintiff's proceedings, on the ground that Mr. Mulvey, his attorney, was not authorized to practice as an attorney and counselor-at-law in the courts of this State. The motion is founded on chapter 484 of the Laws of 1862, page 970, section 1, which declares that "no person shall ask, demand or receive, directly or indirectly, any compensation for appearing as an attorney in any of the courts in the City and County of New-York, nor be permitted to make it a business to practice as an attorney in any of said courts, unless he shall have been regularly admitted by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York to practice as an attorney," &c.

Bosworth, J.—Mr. Mulvey was admitted an attorney of the New-York Common Pleas on the 24th, and of this Court on the 27th day of August, 1844. But he has not been admitted by the Supreme Court of the State to practice as an attorney and counselor in that Court. Although there is much in the provision of chap. 484 of the Laws of 1862, indicating that it was mainly designed to affect the Justices' Courts, civil and criminal, in this City, yet there would seem to be no reason why a person should be prohibited from practicing in a Justices' Court, and at the same time be allowed to practice in this Court, and in the New-York Common Pleas. The language of the statute is broad enough to cover the case in question, and I do not perceive that it is unconstitutional. (Laws of 1847, vol. 1, p. 342, sec. 75; vol. 2, id. p. 547, sections 46 and 47; 3 Barb. 190; Laws of 1862, p. 970, sections 1 and 2.) I do not think the proceedings are to be set aside as a matter of course, but they will be stayed until a duly admitted attorney is substituted in place of Mr. Mulvey, and unless such substitution be made by a day to be specified, the proceedings will be set aside.

Arrest on Civil Process—Contempt—Habeas Corpus.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Robertson.

The People ex rel. Hermon Rothchilds vs. James Lynch, Sheriff, &c.—A bill was originally filed in an action brought by Patrick J. Keary against Jacob Rothchilds and Hermon Rothchilds, to set aside certain bills of sale made by them and one Samuel Brandenburgh to Hermon Rothchilds. The Court decided the bills of sale fraudulent as against the plaintiff, Patrick J. Keary, and in February last ordered a reference to Robert D. Livingstone, to take an account of the proceeds of the property received by Hermon Rothchilds under the fraudulent bills of sale, and directing said Hermon to pay over the same to James V. Kearney, as receiver in the case. The accounting was had before the referee, who found in the hands of Hermon Rothchilds the sum of $459 96, and directed the immediate payment of the same to the receiver, and also to assign to the receiver certain accounts, amounting to $135.

The referee's report was filed on the 13th of June, exceptions filed thereto, and the same confirmed July 15.

On plaintiff's affidavit that a demand had been made upon Rothchilds for the money and the assignments, on behalf of the receiver, a precept was issued by Justice Robertson to the Sheriff, committing Hermon Rothchilds to close custody until he should pay over the money and execute the assignments. Subsequently a *habeas corpus* was granted by the Justice, to which the Sheriff made a return, producing the body of Rothchilds. The return was traversed by the relator, denying that any rule or order for the payment of the money or the assignments had ever been made by the Court or served on him; and, secondly, that any order of attachment for his arrest had ever been issued.

After argument on these points, the Court took the papers and reserved decision.

H. D. Lapaugh for relator; C. P. Leslie for respondent.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Judge Bradford.

The following wills have been admitted to probate:

James Salmon, Heinrich D. Strauss, W. T. Partridge, Henry Gunn, Lewis M. Morrison, Francis Murphy, Richmond W. Jaffrey, Theodore Moore, Anna M. Marshall, James T. Backe, Catharine Jackson, Thomas Martin.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Marshall vs. Tomlinson.—Judgment granted.

Rafferty (three cases) vs. [illegible]—Judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monell.

May et al. vs. Phillips.—Case settled.

Williams vs. Mason.—Case settled. Papers to be [illegible] with Special Term Clerk.

Graham vs. Metzler.—Action dismissed without costs to either party.

Blinkley, &c., vs. Stebbins.—Order granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Sept. 20, 1862.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	102½		1200 Erie R. Pref.		77½
1,500 do.	102		50 do.		77
30,000 do.	101⅞		50 do.		77⅜
1,000 U. S. 6s Coup.	[illegible]		300 do.		77½
W. Lo. ½-yearly	98¾		300 do.		77⅛
5,000 U. S. 6s, '74, Cou.	91½		300 do.		77½
30,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes	104¾		300 do.		77½
47,000 U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cr.	98½		100 do.		77⅛
6,000 Ohio St. 6s '60	100		200 do.		77½
1,000 Virginia State 6s	56½		100 Hudson River R.		[illegible]
8,000 Missouri St. 6s	48		300 do.		[illegible]
500 California St. 7s. '70	105		500 Harlem Railroad		17
5,000 do.	105½		100 do.		17⅛
2,000 E. R. 4th M.	[illegible]		100 Harlem R. Pref.		42
2,000 E. R. 5th M.	[illegible]		100 do.		[illegible]
11,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	92		100 do.		42½
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	102		300 Reading R.		63½
18,000 St. L. A. & T. H. 1st M.	101		50 do.		63½
25,000 Chi. & N. W. 2d M.	31		300 do.		63⅜
20,000 do.	[illegible]		300 Norwich & Wor. R.		[illegible]
2,000 Tol. & Wab. Int.	93½		200 Mich. Cen. R.		78½
5,000 do.	93½		300 do.		[illegible]
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	74½		250 do.		78½
17,000 do.	[illegible]		300 Mich. So. & N. In. R.		33½
6,000 C. & T. S. F. Bs.	97½		300 do.		33½
6,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	[illegible]		50 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.		65½
10,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	[illegible]		50 do.		[illegible]
12 Bk. of the St. of N. Y.	98		50 do.		[illegible]
10 Im. & Traders' Bk.	98		300 do.		65
14,000 American Gold	118⅞		350 Ill. Cen. R. scrip		[illegible]
45,000 do.	118½		100 do.		65
30 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	103½		100 do.		65½
21 Penn. Coal Co.	105		300 do.		65½
30 Pacific M. S. Co.	112½		300 do.		65⅜
200 do.	112¾		500 Clev. & Tol. R. R.		58⅝
300 do.	112⅝		100 do.		58⅝
175 do.	112		500 do.		58½
100 N. Y. Cent. R.	[illegible]		100 do.		58½
300 do.	96⅛		300 do.		58⅝
100 do.	96⅛		100 do.		[illegible]
100 do.	96⅜		100 do.		58¾
31 Erie Railway	42		300 Chic. & R. I. R. R.		70⅞
300 do.	42⅛		300 do.		70½
200 do.	42½		100 do.		70½
100 do.	42⅜		100 do.		70⅜
100 do.	42⅜		50 Chi., Bur. & Q. R. R.		[illegible]
100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	22½		100 do.		[illegible]
150 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	74½		50 Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.		34½
100 do.	74½		100 Del., Lack. West. R. R.		100
100 do.	74½		50 Tol. & Wab. R. R.		34
300 do.	74½				

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	101½	50 N. Y. Cen. R.	96½
5,000 U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	91½	50 do.	96⅜
4,000 U. S. 6s, '68, Cou.	106	450 do.	96½
3,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes	104¾	250 do.	96⅜
		300 Erie Railway	42½
14,000 do.	104⅝	50 do.	42½
4,000 U. S. 6s, 1 Yr. Cer.	98½	200 do.	42⅝
6,000 U. S. Dem. Notes	[illegible]	50 do.	42½
5,000 Cal. State 7s, '70	104½	100 Erie R. Preferred	77½
2,000 do.	105	200 Harlem R.	17½
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	100	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	74½
2,000 Erie R. 4th M.	[illegible]	250 Mich. Cen. R.	78½
3,000 E. R. 5th M. Bs.	96	300 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	33½
500 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago 3d M.	[illegible]	200 Mich. So. & N. I. G. S.	[illegible]
2,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	92½		
25,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	75½	100 Ill. Cent. R. scrip	[illegible]
12,000 Hudson Rr. Bds.	102½	150 do.	[illegible]
5,000 Cl. & Tol. S. F. B.	[illegible]	50 do.	[illegible]
20,000 Am. Gold	117⅞	200 do.	[illegible]
20,000 do.	117½	200 Clev. & Pitts. R.	22⅞
100 Pacific M. S. Co.	112	1000 do.	23
250 do.	112¾	1000 Clev. & Tol. R.	[illegible]
100 do.	112½	200 do.	58½
150 Harlem R. Pref'd.	42½	200 Chic. & R. Isl'd R.	70⅞
100 do.	42½	200 do.	70½
100 do.	42½	100 do.	70⅝

Saturday, Sept. 20—P. M.

The Stock Exchange was generally firm to-day, and on several of the Railroad Stocks the speculation decidedly buoyant. The excitement on the Street from the war news was less marked than yesterday, though great anxiety continued to be manifested in the bulletins from the Potomac. After the Second Board, the strongest bidding for Stocks was on old Erie, Chicago and Rock Island, Cleveland and Toledo, Michigan Southern Guaranteed and Illinois Central. The following were about the latest Street figures at 4½ o'clock:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
N. Y. Central	96⅛	96½	Pacific	112½	112
Erie	42½	42½	Panama	[illegible]	142½
Erie Preferred	77½	77½	Missouris	48	48
Rock Island	70⅛	71	Tennessees	51	51
Galena	74½	74½	U. S. 5s, 1874	90¾	91¼
Mich. Central	78½	78½	U. S. 6s, 1881	102	101½
Mich. Southern	33½	33½	U.S. Notes, C. H.	112½	112
Mich. Guarant'd	65½	67½	Treas. 7.30 Notes	105	105
Illinois Cen.	65	65½	Bills on Lond'n	129	129
Toledo	58½	58½	Gold	117	117½

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	100½	Bank of North Amer.	97
America	106	Hanover	90
Tradesmen's	100	Metropolitan	98
National	90	East River	80
State of New-York	97	Shoe & Leather	98
Commerce	90	Corn Exchange	90
Ocean	70	Continental	85
American Exchange	92½	Commonwealth	87½
Chatham	90	New-York County	95
Bank of the Republic	90	Imp. and Traders'	98

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	100½	St. L. & T. H. 1sts	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. Car'l estate	100	T. H. & Alton 2d pref.	101
N. Y. Cen. subscrip.	100	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	103½	Chi. & N. W. G. R. Ex.	79
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	111	Chi. & N. W. firsts	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s conv. '76	111	Chi. & N. W. 2d mort.	[illegible]
Erie firsts, '67	114½	Chi. & N. Y. seconds	[illegible]
Erie seconds, '64	113	Chi. & N. W. Appl. Ex.	[illegible]
Erie seconds, '79	111	Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	[illegible]
Erie thirds, '83	109	Lack. & W. Bonds	[illegible]
Erie fourths, '80	100½	Tol. & Wab. firsts	[illegible]
Erie fifths, '88	98	Tol. & Wab. seconds	75
B. N. Y. & Erie firsts '77	82	Tol. & Wab. Int. B'ds	[illegible]
Hudson firsts, '69	113	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	96½
Hudson seconds, s. f. '85	110	Gal. & Chi. firsts	[illegible]
Hudson thirds, '75	98½	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ext.	104½
Hudson Converts, '67	98	Gal. & Chi. seconds	100½
Harlem firsts, '69-'72	[illegible]	Chi. & R. I. firsts	[illegible]
Harlem seconds, '68	102	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	[illegible]
Harlem thirds, '68	90	N. Jer. Cen. seconds	107
Mich. C., 8 per ct., '72	107	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	98
Mich. S. s. f. 7 p. c.	93½	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. 2ds	[illegible]
M. S. 7 p. c. seconds	92½	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	[illegible]
N. Ind., Gos. Line, '68	102½	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	83
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 p. c.	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	62½
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c., '75	102	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	46

The following are the quotations of Messrs. F. P. James & Co., No. 45 Wall-street, for Specie, &c.:

Amer. Gold	$1 17½	Amer. Silver	$1 12
Sovereigns	5 65	Spanish Dollars	1 30
20-francs (Naps.)	4 35	Mexican Dollars	1 15
Ten Guilders	5 40	Five-franc pieces	1 07
Ten Thalers	9 00	Ger. and Fr. Crowns	1 12
Spanish Doubloons	18 00	English Silver, p. £	5 30
Patriot Doubloons	17 50	Span. & Mex. Qrs. Dols.	1 30

PERSONAL.

IF WILLIAM MARLOW, OF ST. LOUIS, Mo., will apply personally at French's Hotel, he will be well paid for his trouble; or if any person will leave information of the whereabouts of said Marlow, he will be suitably rewarded.

DRY GOODS.

AGENCY FOR THE NEW-HAVEN PATENT SHIRTS. Made to order or ready made. The cheapest and best shirt made in the City. ARMY SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties, Umbrellas, &c. AT THE SHIRT AND COLLAR DEPOT, Nos. 37 and 39 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. THEODORE C. GRANNIS, Agent.

MOURNING GOODS. N. & A. MYERS & CO., NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE, Have now the largest and finest assortment of DEEP MOURNING GOODS in the City. BOMBAZINES, BARATHEAS, VICTORIA CORDS. MOURNING MILLINERY and SHAWLS, &c. No. 623 Broadway.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for [illegible] dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine [illegible] stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold. ELORE'S, Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway, near [illegible]-st.

MILLINERY.

1862. MRS. W. SIMMONS, [illegible] BROADWAY, Will open Paris and New-York Fall fashions in Millinery on Thursday and Friday, Sept. 25 and 26.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR AND HORSE EXHIBITION—At Bathgate Park, Fordham, Sept. 23, 24 and 25. Special premiums are open for competition for all horses; fare on the Hudson River, New-Haven and Harlem Railroads at reduced rates; stock taken to and from Fordham and Williams Bridge free of charge.

ETHAN ALLEN AND HONEST ALLEN will trot at the Westchester County Fair, Bathgate's Park, Fordham, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

RIFLED MUSKETS.—FIFTY SUPERIOR, highly finished English rifled muskets, with bayonets, complete; a recent importation. Also, 15,000 cartridges. For sale by CHARLES H. VOORHEES, No. 27 Cedar-st., up stairs.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

LEE-AVENUE, BROOKLYN, SABBATH-SCHOOL ARMY MEETING. The children are gathering [illegible] ... The trumpet is sounding the call for the war. The Lee-av. Sabbath-school will hold an army meeting on SABBATH NEXT, at 3½ P. M., in aid of the Board of Publication, in their work of supplying religious reading to our sick and wounded soldiers. We must do all we can at once—no time to be lost. Addresses will be made by Rev. L. G. Bingham, lately from the hospitals at the seat of war, and Rev. Joseph Scudder, Chaplain of the Fifty-ninth New-York State Volunteers, in Gen. McClellan's army. A collection will be taken. The children, teachers, parents, friends are cordially invited to attend.

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER (LATELY returned from Europe) will deliver an address before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association at their Rooms, Bible House, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, 22d inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—*A Talk of Things in Europe—The War Seen Through Foreign Spyglass.* N. B.—The rooms of the Association are open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., and furnished with the daily and evening papers, the religious papers, magazines, library, &c. Young men are invited to avail themselves of the privileges of the Association. Noon-day prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock daily.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE TABERNACLE, NO. 446 BROADWAY.—Preaching SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. E. F. Remington, of Brooklyn. Stranger's home. Young men's resort. Everybody welcome. Seats free. Christian Alliance open-air preaching, Washington-square, at 3 o'clock; Burling-slip, at 4 o'clock.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, Attorney-st.—Preaching on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. P. Hammond. AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, Rev. Joseph Haywood is expected to preach. At 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor. The public invited. Seats free.

FIFTIETH-ST. M. E. CHURCH SOCIETY, in the hall corner of 3d-av. and 52d-st.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Regular monthly meeting of the Youth's Missionary Society at 3½ P. M. Public are invited to attend.

ST. TIMOTHY'S FREE CHURCH—PROTestant Episcopal, 54th-st., west of 8th-av. Rev. G. J. Geer, D. D., Rector. Morning service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday school at 2 P. M. Evening service at 7½ o'clock. Rector's residence, No. 239 West 37th-st.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-street Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, will preach in said church on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC HALL, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching tomorrow by Elder N. S. White, from East Boston, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All who love the appearing of Christ, and are looking for the setting up of His Kingdom, are cordially invited to attend.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-STREET, near 5th-av. Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., Rector. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½; the afternoon being for Deaf Mutes. Rev. Asa Dalton will preach in the morning, and Rev. Ferdinand C. Ewer in the evening.

ABSALOM'S REBELLION, AND ITS LESSON FOR THE TIMES.—Rev. I. S. Kalloch will preach on this subject in the Laight-st. church (cor. Laight and Varick) SABBATH EVENING. In the morning the second sermon upon the Sermon on the Mount.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. Lawrence H. Mills, Assistant Minister of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL PREACH in the Church of the Restoration (First Universalist), corner of Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY MORNING. In the EVENING Mr. Frank Maguire, of Canton Theological School, will preach.

BISHOP SNOW, OF THE SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, will preach *The Great Truths of Prophecy*, relating to this great day of God, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free, and those who love Christ and the truth invited.

THE MORNING PRAYER MEETING AT 8½ o'clock will be continued in the lecture room of Church corner of 19th-st. and 5th-av. It is desirable that there should be a general attendance of clergy and laymen to give interest to the meeting.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of Summit and Henry sts., South Brooklyn. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. Hatfield, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Trustees in attendance at the doors, to seat strangers.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH-ST., near 5th-av. Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, D. D., Rector. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock, the afternoon being for deaf mutes. Rev. F. C. Ewer will preach at each service.

NINTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THIS CHURCH will be reopened on SUNDAY. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Rev. C. Fletcher. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Seats free. All are invited.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th aves., under the pastoral care of Rev. Alexander R. Thompson, will be reopened on SABBATH NEXT, 21st inst. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

"FOR REBELLION IS AS THE SIN of witchcraft."—1 Samuel, xv. 23. Rev. William Alvin Bartlett will preach from the above text, in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY EVENING. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

J. L. BISHOP IS TO PREACH IN THE Sanctuary, No. 165 1st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on *Israel's Redemption and the Millennium.* Public respectfully invited. German preaching at 3 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, (Episcopal,) north side of 35th-st. and east of 6th-av. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The Rector, Rev. E. O. Flagg, will preach MORNING and EVENING.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER of Lexington-av. and 30th-st. Rev. S. H. Tyng, Rector. The services in this Church on SUNDAY, will be in the morning, by Rev. Mr. Benjamin, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening by Rev. S. H. Tyng, D. D., at 7½ o'clock.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—REV. WM. H. Milburn, Pastor, will preach next SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited to attend. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (REV. DR. PRENTISS).—The Chapel, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., will be reopened for Divine service on next SABBATH, the 21st inst., at the usual hours.

REV. S. A. COREY WILL PREACH IN the Stone Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

INDEPENDENTS.—PROF. MATTISON WILL preach as usual in the new Independent Methodist Church, 41st-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M.

SECOND UNITARIAN CHURCH, CORNER CLINTON AND CONGRESS STS., BROOKLYN.—SUNDAY, Sept. 21, sermon at 10½ A. M., by the pastor, Rev. A. A. Livermore. Vesper service at 7½ P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-ST., west of 8th-av. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. Q. Adams, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. Thos. D. Anderson, D. D. Friends and strangers are welcome.

REV. ROBERT LOWRY WILL PREACH in the Hanson-place Baptist Church, corner Portland-av., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 o'clock A. M.

MADISON-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH—MADison-av., corner of 31st-st.—Preaching by Rev. Dr. Backus on SUNDAY at 7½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, 17TH INST., A POCKET-BOOK, containing, among other valuables, four dividend checks of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, payable to S. B. Parmalee or bearer, at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York—one for nine dollars and the others for ten dollars and fifty cents each. A reward of ten dollars will be paid for the return of the pocket-book and contents to the office of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, No. 30 William-st.

The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the above checks, as payment of them has been stopped.

$25 REWARD.—LOST FROM THE FARM OF Wm. A. Elliott, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, near Croton Lake, a chestnut sorrel MARE, 15 hands high, 7 years old, right hind leg white half way to gamble, scar on left hind leg. The above reward will be paid to the finder upon her delivery at my premises, or for giving information where she may be found. Address WM. A. ELLIOTT, Bedford Station.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—Church, Lecture-room and Sunday School Settees, Bank-office Desks and Chairs, MANUFACTURED BY ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 161 Canal-st., near Mott.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S SPLENDID ALE, IN CASK AND BOTTLED. Wholesale and for family use. W. MARR, Agent, No. 60 Liberty-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

AT AUCTION.

Will be sold at auction, at the public Pound, corner 127th-st. and 3d-av., on TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 23, 1862, at 10 o'clock, one black horse, to pay expenses. WILLIAM B. LITTLE, Pound-Master.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK. AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] and at the stationers generally. JAMES G. KEYS.

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. Pupils prepared for West Point, the Navy School, Colleges and business. A pupil can enter when 8 years of age, and remain till he is 20. Prospectus, with full details, to be had. Lessons will be resumed on SEPT. 15. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS, PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, NO. 12 WEST 15TH ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at the house.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY. Rev. S. M. HOWELL, A. M., Principal. Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York. Lately removed to the beautiful mansion of Wilbur McCord. The tenth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sept. 16. Catalogues, &c., at Carter's bookstore, at Bixby's, No. 2 Astor-place, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

R. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 228 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives a limited number of pupils, under the direct training of the Principal. Refers to the following gentlemen, who have been patrons:

Hon. Geo. Opdyke,	H. M. Alexander,	L. Lockwood,
Rev. Dr. Phillips,	Wm. Black,	H. A. Hoth,
J. Lindly, M. D.,	G. Burchard,	D. S. Schanck,
W. Parker, M. D.,	A. W. Canfield,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. Auchincloss,	F. Beady,	J. C. Tucker.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 20 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, &c., address as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 17 West 38th-st., Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business, addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

MISS BEAN Respectfully informs her friends that her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 141 Madison-av., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Miss BEAN will be in town after Sept. 5. Meanwhile letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY SCHOOL. M. N. WISEWELL, Principal—Perth Amboy, N. J. The academic year will commence on Monday, Sept. 1. Circulars and general information may be obtained of the Principal at Eagleswood, (access from New-York five times per day via Staten Island Railroad,) or of MARCUS SPRING, No. 37 Park-place, New-York.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, 176th-st. and Kingsbridge-road. French is the language of the School. English branches, Spanish, German, Collegiate course, commercial studies, preparatory course to West Point, and to the Engineering Schools. Laboratory, Mineralogical Cabinet. Ample buildings, with thirty acres of ground, commanding most beautiful views. Circulars No. 569 Broadway, at Mr. Lacey's. LESPINASSE & ESTENEE, Principals.

A LADY OCCUPYING A DESIRABLE COTtage in the best part of Newport, R. I., would like to receive into her family, for board and instruction, 2 or 3 young Misses. Those under 14 years of age preferred. Unexceptionable references given and required. For further particulars, address Box No. 213 Newport, R. I., Post-office.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-third Semi-Annual Session, Oct. 2. With an attendance undiminished by the war, it continues its rare facilities for instruction in the solid and ornamental branches and for physical culture. For circulars address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10, 1862. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bunce, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York; J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 171 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL—Nos. 1,127 and 1,129 Broadway, Madison-square, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. The French Department remains under the charge of MR. BERNARD. MR. REDFIELD has returned from abroad, and will resume, in person, the general direction of the School.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

MAD. BOTE, HAVING RETURNED TO the City, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will resume her instruction of the piano, singing, the French and German languages, at her own or the pupils' house. Call or address No. 65 West 33d-st., near Broadway.

MADEMOISELLE C. GELIN WISHES to inform her pupils and friends that her classes for instruction on the piano, after the manner of the Conservatoire de Paris, will commence from Oct. 1, 1862. Young ladies wishing to join will apply at her residence, No. 171 West 23d-st.

MADAME CLARA M. BRINKERHOFF INforms her pupils and the public that she has removed to No. 84 9th-av., near 14th-st., and will continue to give lessons for the production and cultivation of the voice! For church or concert engagements, address as above.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, French and English school, corner of Broadway and 13th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411; Crowen's, No. 699; Seger's, No. 338 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—MR. LOUIS ERNST'S French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, Nos. 47 and 49 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 15.

DRAWING AND PAINTING IN ALL THEIR BRANCHES.—Madame BASSIE is desirous to receive a few more pupils in her studio, No. 37 Irving-place, near Union-square. Schools and particular lessons attended to.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 888 Broadway.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

THE MISSES FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 66 West 46th-st. Circulars may be had by applying at the above address.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862. Gen. H. I. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, at Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen on the second MONDAY in September. Circulars at WATERS' music store.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S BOARDING and Day School for young Ladies will reopen MONDAY, the 15th of September, at No. 36 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, NO. 7 West 32d-st., will reopen on the 17th of September. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for young children.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys, corner 5th-av. and 20th-st.—entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars at the residence of Miss S., No. 46 East 20th-st.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 230 West 20th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

MISSES MEEKER'S BOARDING AND day school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 32 West 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School, Sept. 16, at No. 31 West 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 15 West 28th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

MISS STONE'S BOARDING AND DAY School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 92 East 18th-st.

MISS EWART'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 219 West 21st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

MISS S. M. ROGERS' SCHOOL—FORMERly E. A. Smith's, Lexington-av., near 27th-st., reopens Sept. 15.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR young ladies will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 74 West 21st-st.

RICHARD F. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,169 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

J. H. BROWN'S CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, No. 246 West 19th-st., will commence its seventeenth year on Monday, Sept. 8.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies, on THURSDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, ESTABLISHED in 1814, No. 70 Madison-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 15, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S DAY AND boarding school, No. 141 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8.

AARON RAND'S SELECT SCHOOL, NO. 11 West 27th-st., will open on WEDNESDAY, 10th September.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, No. [illegible] East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

MRS. GEO. ANTHONY OGILBY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. No. 12 Stuyvesant-square, [illegible] will open on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Refers to Rt. Rev. H. Potter, Bishop of New-York, Rev. F. Vinton, D. D., Rev. Wm. H. Hobart, D. D., Prof. Charles Anthon, [illegible] ... Chas. H. Russell, Wm. H. Aspinwall, Robert L. Stuyvesant, Denning Duer, J. Gracie King, Henry Chauncey, Jr., George D. Ashton, Henry Van Rensselaer, Prof. C. Gaylord, Eugene Dutilh, George A. Peters, M. D., New-York; Wm. H. Ashhurst, Philadelphia. Mrs. O. will be at home after Sept. 1.

MRS. MACAULAY'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 233 Madison-av., N. E. corner of 40th-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above receive immediate attention.

MRS. & MISS STEERS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 West 16th-street, Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 18. Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores and at No. 56 West 16th-st.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT'S, Nos. 222 and 224 Madison-av., corner of 37th-st., ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Will reopen Sept. 17. Madame C. M. B. will be at home from Sept. 5. Circulars at Scott & Co.'s, No. 302 Broadway, Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE. An English and French FAMILY and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, Nos. 5 and 6 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. For full information see circular. The Principal will be at home on and after Sept. 3. In the meantime letters to his address in the City will receive prompt attention. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 20 East 28th-st., Between Madison and 5th avs. French is the language of the school. The number of boarding pupils is limited to twelve. Private instruction is given in languages, literature, &c., by the most distinguished Professors.

MISS HAVENS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 259 Madison-av., between 38th and 39th sts., Will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 15th. School Circulars may be had at her residence.

PROF. ROBERTS'S VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 2 East 27th-st., corner Madison-av. Thorough course in elocution, and the new gymnastics for men, women and children. Gas safe to persons constantly and carefully cured of stammering. Consumptives [illegible] ... Special treatment of the lungs.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 23 West 29th-st. Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 16. Miss Van Wagenen will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 40 West 18th-st. W. P. CORNWALL, D. D., Rector. The next year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 22. Circulars at the school-rooms and the principal bookstores.

MRS. LEVERETT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 20 West 15th-st. Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY, for Young Ladies, Danbury, Conn., will reopen MONDAY, Oct. 6. For circulars, apply to the Principals. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Mrs. A. C. ELTING.

MRS. BLIGH'S CLASS FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 52 West 19th-st., WILL REOPEN OCTOBER 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

BENJAMIN MASON'S MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y. Now in session. Circulars at 10 Nassau and 384 Broadway.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUPPER'S French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 17 West 24th-st., near 5th-av., Will reopen Thursday, Sept. 18.

HOBART HALL, NEW-YORK, No. 46 West 37th-st., near Broadway, Will be reopened for Young Ladies, MONDAY, Sept. 8. Rev. JOHN J. ELMENDORF, Rector.

MISS AUBERT'S Boarding and Day School, No. 99 East 18th-st., will Reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—No. 21 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. It opens its twentieth academic year Sept. 8. Arrangements have been made for boarding students. Catalogues of references, terms, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—THE NEXT ACAdemic year of this Institution will begin on the first Monday (6th) of October, when the students will attend at 9½ o'clock, A. M., for matriculation. Candidates for admission will be examined on Saturday, the 4th of October, at 9½ A. M. Those failing at the June examination will be reexamined on the same day. CHS. KING, LL. D., President Columbia College.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR School opens Sept. 8—its twenty-sixth year—with well furnished primary, commercial and classical departments. Circulars at the University. ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor University.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—MRS. HALLOCK, formerly Mrs. Dietz, will open an Infant School on the Kindergarten system, in connection with her former Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, at No. 5 East 18th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 22.

MRS. GIBSON WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for Young Ladies, No. 155 Madison-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

THE MISSES McFARLAND'S SCHOOL will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8, at No. 475 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

MISS SCHENKBERG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 65 West 21st-st.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—For circulars address the principal, Miss M. PAYNE.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL will commence on Sept. 18, at No. 46 East 20th-st.

DO YOU SEEK GOOD SCHOOLS FOR your children and wards? Circulars, and full particulars are, without charge, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway. G. S. WOODMAN & CO.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The 5th annual term of this institution commences WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1. Applications for admission and inquiries in reference to the course of study, &c., may be made at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 29 and 30, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., and on Wednesday, Oct. 1, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Catalogues containing full information can be obtained at No. 37 Lafayette-place, or by addressing the subscriber. THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Professor of Municipal Law.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 6 AND 8 East 28th-st., near 5th-av.—will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, OF several years' experience in teaching Latin, French, music and the English branches, desires a situation in a family or school in or near New-York or Brooklyn; or would teach music in a private family in consideration for her board and the comforts of a home. Best references given. Address M. S., No. 62 East 16th-st.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY FROM BOSTON, EXperienced in teaching music, French, (which she speaks,) Latin, Italian, and English, wishes an engagement as resident teacher in a school or family, in the City or country; terms moderate; best City references exchanged. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 3,958 New-York Post-office.

FRENCH CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS.—Mme. A. GRIEUMARD, graduate de l'Université de France Académie de Paris, most respectfully offers to schools and private persons lessons in the French language at No. 45 West 15th-st., and No. 1,009 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts., in the store.

AS DAILY GOVERNESS.—WANTED, BY AN English lady, a situation as daily governess; she undertakes to instruct in music, drawing and all pleasing, together with the usual branches of a sound English education; terms moderate. Address E. P. T., Union-square Post-office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 5th-av., New-York. No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn. NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS—commencing Oct. 1. BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS—commencing Oct. 3. Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st. CLASSES WILL COMMENCE OCT. 1. Days of Tuition, MONDAY and THURSDAY. N. B.—Country Classes attended to. See Circular.

FRIENDS OF VOLUNTEERS CAN SEE at our office daily reports of all deaths in hospitals in and around Washington. JONES & BROWN, No. 4 Park-place.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!—HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (18th edition just out, over 400 pages, nearly 100 colored figure illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen Nights, with the urine or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their nostrums and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Leight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee cures in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Leight-st., the only place.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to the more convenient suite of offices at No. 24 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 4 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence, on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospital in this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case intrusted to his care. [illegible] Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY connected with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Leight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate disorders, for certainty unapproachable, and for the eradication of disease, nothing heretofore can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Leight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Leight-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 180th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, 48 No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price $1, mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, should themselves procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 112, 114, 115, and 201 to 220. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y. Author's address, No. 61 East 27th-st. (late of No. 436 Broadway.)

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedies for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. The Mother's Almanac and Ladies' Private Circular, containing full particulars, mailed free, in letter form, on receipt of four stamps. Write for it and escape suffering. Office address—Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills, infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for strictly legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 12 Leight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted day and evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French preventive $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that vail and body-destroying vice, Secret Habit, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy, for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Leight-st.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 39 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

W. H. MAXWELL, M. D., PROFESSOR of the diseases of ladies and children, can be consulted with strictest confidence at No. 6 Greene-st., second door from Canal.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. [illegible] by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 25 cents, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STEAMER QUASSAICK FOR SALE. Length, 140 feet; Beam, 22 feet; Hold, 7½ feet. BEAM ENGINE, 26-inch Cylinder x 6 feet stroke. Has been put in thorough repair with new boiler. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED JEWELRY store, in an excellent location, and now doing a first-rate business; to a practical man, or one with a moderate capital, this is a rare opportunity; the repairing will twice pay all expenses; satisfactory reasons given for selling. No agent need answer this. Address C. H. A., Box No. 121 Times Office.

PROPELLER FOR SALE—FREIGHT OR charter, suitable for canal and river navigation; will carry 150 tons or 1,400 bbls. Address Capt. A. D. TATE, No. 161 Chambers-st., N. Y.

SEWING MACHINES.

FINKLE & LYON'S HEAVY MANUFACTURing (for army work) and Family Machines—new—to rent. F. H. DIAMOND, No. 538 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES OF ALL ISSUES. GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE. Bought and sold by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, And all the United States Government Securities, bought and sold, at the Brokers' Board, strictly on commission. C. S. SLOANE & CO., No. 4 Hanover-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office, until THURSDAY, Sept. 25, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton water stock of the City of New-York, authorized by Chapter 302 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by Chapter 161 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemed Nov. 1, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary, to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1862.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller, Pittsburgh, Penn.

OFFICE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST., Sept. 16, 1862.

SECOND MORTGAGE.—THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be ready for delivery to holders of receipts given for the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute and Alton, and Belleville and Illinoistown Railroad Companies, on and after the 18th day of September instant. C. BUTLER, Chairman.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISco City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand. JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE, OPEN DAILY. Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Interest commences Oct. 1. M. D. VAN PELT, President. JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. Interest on deposits commences Oct. 1. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Oct. 1, will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President. RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862. For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. For all local trains, see time-table. JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M. Mail for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M. Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 8 A. M. Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M. Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M. Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M. Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M. Emigrant, for Dunkirk and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of 75 cents per share (clear of tax) upon the stock of this Company will be paid to the New-York stockholders at the office of M. MORGAN & SON, No. 37 William-st., New-York, and to the Philadelphia stockholders at the office of GAW, MACALESTER & CO., No. 316 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, on and after the 1st of October next. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 23d inst., and remain closed until the 2d of October. WM. S. S. RUSSELL, Treasurer. HUNTER'S POINT, Sept. 18, 1862.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after Sept. 1, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 A. M., and 3:45 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R. Summer Arrangement.—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton. At 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset. At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport. At 5 P. M., for Farmingdale. On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:30, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion. At 3:30 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:35 A. M., 4:30 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:40 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

MACHINERY, &C.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.—WOODWORTH Planing Machines in great variety and at very low prices. Also Lathes, Iron Planers, Drilling Machines and all kinds of machinery for working wood and iron. Also duplicates for Woodworth Planing machines. Apply at SCHENCK'S machinery depot, No. 23 Dey-st.

TO BRICKMAKERS.—BRICK PRESSES OF the latest and most approved plan, for sale by C. O. READ, Machinist, No. 48 Green-st. Machinery made and repaired at short notice.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A STEAM-ENGINE, eighteen-inch cylinder, twenty-four inch stroke, of Matteawan make. Apply at SCHENCK'S Machinery Depot, No. 23 Dey-st.

STEAM BOILERS AND IRON TANKS [illegible] W. M. FINNEY & CO., No. 157 Water-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

WANTED—[illegible] W. H. SMITH, No. [illegible] Broadway.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	85

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$125
Second Cabin Passage	70

EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3. PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10. ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17. AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 24. ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 1. SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

N. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA. Through in advance of the mail. GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO. NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JAS. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.

The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.

The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.

For information or passage apply to N. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FIRST STEAMER FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA. The elegant double-engine United States Mail side-wheel steamship ROANOKE, JNO. THOMPSON, Commander, Will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans, via Havana, on SATURDAY, Sept. 27, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely. No freight taken for Havana. For freight and passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT. The new and splendid side-wheel Steamship EAGLE, E. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct. Price of passage, $70. Apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON, & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

EDINBURGH	Saturday	Sept. 27.
ETNA	Saturday	Oct. 4.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Oct. 11.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $85, $95, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer BOHEMIAN, Capt. BALLANTINE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Sept. 27. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $85 and $90; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $160 25 and $183; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, SEPT. 27, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M., FOR BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40. For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P. The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY........Sep 13 | MONDAY........Oct. 13. Passage money to Nassau......$50. Passage money to Havana......70. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY.—SEPTEMBER.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1½ P. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 17, 10 A. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 17, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Sept. 18, 11 A. M.	Thursday, Sept. 18, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Sept. 19, 12 M.	Friday, Sept. 19, [illegible]
Saturday, Sept. 20, 2 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 20, 5 P. M.
Sunday, Sept. 21, 9½ A. M.	Sunday, Sept. 21, 5 P. M.
Monday, Sept. 22, 3 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 22, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Sept. 23, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Sept. 24, 3:20 P. M.	Wednesday, Sept. 24, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Sept. 25, 3:40 P. M.	Thursday, Sept. 25, 7 A. M.
Friday, Sept. 26, no boat.	Friday, Sept. 26, 8½ A. M.
Saturday, Sept. 27, 10 P. M.	Saturday, Sept. 27, no boat.

The LAURA will connect with this boat for Pleasure Bay and Branchport in a few days.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st. Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Havens, will leave James slip, (Pier No. 22,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave at FIVE on and after the 20th. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 190 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, via New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Stopping at West 18th and 30th sts.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R. E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat WM. KENT leaves the foot of [illegible] every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., landing at [illegible] Point, Marlborough and Milton. [illegible]

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT.—STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE daily, from Peck-slip at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam heating, at one quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, No. [illegible] Broadway.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET—IRON FOUNDRY, ONE HUNDRED BY 35 feet, at No. 90 Grand-st., Williamsburgh. Engine, cupola, sand and everything complete for moulding. Inquire of G. NEWCOMB, No. 27 East Broadway, from 8 to 11 A. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Light rooms and 1,000-horse power. SAM'L LEGGETT, Sup't.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE country residence, with two acres of good land, and a second house; abundance of good fruit, good water, and convenient to the City. Will be sold cheap for part cash and balance on mortgage, or will be exchanged for a snug house in this City, or in Brooklyn or Williamsburgh convenient to a ferry. Inquire of A. RAPELYE, No. 41 John-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 65 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS, three-story, high-stoop house, between 4th and 6th avs., and 14th and 40th sts. Address J. E., No. 6 College-place.

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREE-story house, with modern improvements, between 15th and 40th sts. and 2d and 2d avs. Rent must be moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

WANTED—A MODERATE-SIZED, WELL-FURnished house, situated between 4th and 6th avs. Apply to JOHN G. DALE, No. 15 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET VERY LOW—A four-story, basement and under-cellar brick house, 21x47; lot 100 feet, situate in 43d-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Possession can be had at once. Rent $650 per annum. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 1,270 Broadway. N. B.—The same will be sold cheap.

FARMS.

$950—HALF DOWN.—FIFTY MILES ON Long Island, near a station, 11¼ acres good land, new house, eight rooms, new barn, &c. Apply to THOMAS J. JACKSON, No. 440 Pearl-st., New-York.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS have been awarded the first premium wherever and whenever exhibited in competition with the best makes of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and are now considered the best Piano manufactured.

A written guarantee for five years given with each instrument.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.—These celebrated instruments are sold at the New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., by MASON BROTHERS, agents for the manufacturers, at the same prices, at wholesale and retail, as from the factory. Harmoniums, including several new styles, $60 to $400 each. Melodeons, $45 to $200.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 88 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS, J. & C. FISCHER, acknowledged to be the most durable and the best Pianos made, with iron frame, patent damper, overstrung, wholesale and retail, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 26th-st., near 9th-av.

A BASS SINGER, WITH A RICH, POWerful and well cultivated voice, wishes to form an engagement as conductor or as basso in some Protestant choir in this City or in Brooklyn. Address F., Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place, Room No. 26.

A TENOR SINGER, FIRST-CLASS, WITH the best City references, wishes a situation as conductor, or as tenor, in some Protestant choir in town; is well acquainted with the Episcopal service. Address UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, No. 9 University-place, Room No. 33.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in Grove-street, from one-hundred and seventy feet east of Hudson-street, to sewer in Hudson-street; for regulating and grading Sixty-first-street, between Second-avenue and East River. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Grove-street, between Bedford and Hudson streets, and on west side of Hudson-street, Ward No. 1,119, (St. Luke's Church,) on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-House, Sept. 13, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For paving Elm-street, from Reade to Duane streets, (trap block.) Basins and culverts—southwest and northwest corners of Seventh-street and Avenue A. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Elm-street, from Reade to Duane streets; on both sides of Seventh-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A, on the east side of First-avenue, and west side of Avenue A, between Sixth and Eighth streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHARLES McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, } Board of Assessors.

Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, Sept. 12, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee, will have an opportunity of being heard. T. FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, G. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAY, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8 City Hall. Parties having business before the Committee are invited to attend. ABRAHAM LENT, MORGAN JONES, WILLIAM ORTON, } Committee on Finance.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall. ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—THE BOOKS for taxes on personal estate will be opened for payment at this office on Monday, Sept. 22. Due notice will be given when the real estate books will be open. JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

PENSIONS AND BOUNTIES.

PENSIONS $100—BOUNTY AND PAY PROcured and collected for soldiers, sailors, and the relatives of such as are deceased, by NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, Attorneys, At their Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

For all business done after this date, charges will be as follows:

For collecting soldiers' and sailors' pay, less than $50 in amount, $1; when over $50 in amount, 2½ per cent. on the excess; for collecting arrears of pay and $100 bounty for relatives of deceased soldiers, 2½ per cent.; for procuring pensions, the Government fee, $5.

WE REFER, BY PERMISSION, TO

Hon. George Opdyke, Mayor of New-York City.
Hon. Cornelius Van Vorst, Mayor of Jersey City.
Maj.-Gen. C. W. Sandford, First Division, N. Y. S. M.
Brig.-Gen. Wm. Hall, First Division, N. Y. S. M.
Brig.-Gen. Chas. B. Spicer, First Division, N. Y. S. M.
Brig.-Gen. Chas. Yates, First Division, N. Y. S. M.
Brig.-Gen. John Ewen, First Division, N. Y. S. M.
Claflin, Mellen & Co., New-York.
Lathrop, Luddington & Co., New-York.
Isaac Seymour, President Bank of North America.
Chas. Jenkins, President East River Bank.
Wm. Curtis Noyes, Esq., New-York.
David Dudley Field, Esq., New-York.
James T. Brady, Esq., New-York.

CHARLES NETTLETON, Notary and Commissioner for all the States. EDWARD GILBERT. HENRY CAMP.

FOR $100 BOUNTY, PENSIONS, BACK Pay, Prize Money, &c. Apply to SOMES & BROWN, No. 2 Park-place. N. B.—Send or call for our circular containing full instructions.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—A COOK WHO FORMERLY LIVED in the highest families in City and country, is now disengaged, and would like to obtain a good home as competent cook, or to do light chamberwork and plain sewing, or take care of a child and do plain sewing. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday, at No. 426 6th-av., near 26th-st., second floor.

AS PLAIN COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as good plain cook; understands pastry, makes good bread, and is an excellent washer and ironer; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 67 Madison-av., where she can be seen until engaged.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, in a private family; the best of City reference can be given, if required. Call or address MARY, No. 856 Broadway, Room No. 31.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A Welsh Protestant woman, highly respectable and well-recommended, desires a situation in City or country as laundress, or as chambermaid and thorough waitress; a competent servant in every respect. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

A LADY WELL EDUCATED, AGREEABLE and a good housekeeper, would like to assist in the house of a widower, or a small family, where she could feel it was a home; no recompense desired. Address for one week, A. B., Box No. 149 Times Office. No objection to the country.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD, SELECT SERVANTS, to be had, civil, neat, and capable, at the largest old-established Institute, on the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, Irish, English, Protestant and American women. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. Good places always ready.

MALES.

AS FARMER.—A YOUNG MAN 21 YEARS OLD, recently arrived from Northern Germany, who has been farming there for 8 years, and understands his business in all its branches, wants a place on a good farm; a good home is principally looked for. For particulars, inquire of G. B. LANGE, No. 96 Barclay-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; good City reference; will make himself generally useful. Address J. L., Box No. 117 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a young man, who understands the care of horses thoroughly. Address, for two days, J. C. D., at R. Campbell's, harness maker, No. 50th 4th-av.

BY A MAN AND WIFE.—WANTED SITUAtions by a German gardener and his wife—the woman to do general housework; are steady and industrious, and members of the Congregational Church. Call on or address JOHN W. BUSCH, No. 473 2d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

A YOUNG MAN OF UNQUESTIONABLE moral character, with large experience in business, (principally banking,) desires a situation in some banking, mercantile or manufacturing establishment, where his experience can be made available; the very best of City references given. Address A. B. C., Box No. 197 Times Office.

CALIFORNIA.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, American, as valet to go to California with a gentleman; San Francisco and New-York references given; or a situation as light porter in New-York. Address J. M. G., Box No. 116 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT MRS. M. C. GREEN'S AGENCY for Employment, No. 950 Broadway, east side, opposite St. Germain Hotel, 1st floor, reception rooms. Wanted first-class Welsh woman as cook. Good situations for Germans, Irish, English and colored, in the city and country. Public patronage is respectfully solicited.

WANTED—500 AGENTS TO TAKE ORDERS FOR HEADLEY'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION. Apply immediately. HURLBERT, WILLIAMS & CO. HARTFORD, Sept. 15, 1862.

INDIA-RUBBER HANDS WANTED.—THREE calenders and a few grinders, mixers and spreaders; also, girls accustomed to make blankets. Apply at No. 131 East 33d-st.

COLORED HELP WANTED.—COOK AND chambermaid for country; man and wife; one as cook, the other as waiter, immediately. No. 247 Thompson-st., corner 4th-st. Good servants always wanted. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

A DRUG CLERK.—WANTED, A COMPETENT drug clerk; one who thoroughly understands the business. Apply to J. C. RUSHTON, No. 417 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—ELIGIBLE BOARD FOR AN INvalid or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. No children or boarders. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

BOARDING.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS for good class families and single gentlemen, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons, $1 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASant apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with good grates, gas, bath, &c., for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; family private; terms moderate; convenient to cars and stages. No. 34 West 20th-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE CAN obtain a handsomely furnished back parlor in a small family, where all the comforts of home can be had. Apply at No. 85 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY ON MURRAY Hill will let three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, to desirable parties, on reasonable terms; location delightful. Call at No. 10 East 42d-st.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD can be obtained by a gentleman and his wife, in a private family, at No. 151 West 42d-st. Terms reasonable.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—FURnished rooms in suite or singly for families or gentlemen wishing permanent board; the house is pleasantly situated, with modern improvements, a few minutes' walk from the South and Wall-street Ferries. Apply at No. 100 Pacific-st., between Henry and Clinton; references exchanged.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—PARTIES desiring permanent board for the Winter, can find pleasant rooms, with the comforts of a home, at No. 49 1st-place, between Clinton and Court sts. Dinner at 6. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, by a gentleman and his wife, one small child and nurse; rooms furnished or unfurnished; location between 20th and 30th sts., 5th and Madison avs. Address, with full particulars, W. F., Box No. 174 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF FOUR persons (two adults and two children), in a pleasant location in the XVIIth Ward; will require a private table and probably an entire floor. Address D. O., Box No. 1,274 Post-office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let, with board, a nice unfurnished front room, 2d story, to a gentleman and wife who desire a permanent and comfortable home. The room is heated by furnace, and has hot and cold water—with bath room adjoining. Breakfast and tea for the gentleman, full board for the lady. Terms moderate; location East 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., south side. References given and required. Address E. P. O., Box No. 1196.

LODGING.—WANTED, ROOMS FOR TWO GENtlemen, in a house where there are no other lodgers, must be comfortably furnished, with exclusive use of bath room and water-closet, and situated between 5th and 6th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Apply, between 10 and 11 and 5 and 6, at No. 149 9th-st., second story.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—A VERY DESIRable opportunity is offered to obtain a selection of rooms, in a first-class four-story brown front house on Murray Hill, near 5th-av. Apply, at present, at No. 76 West 38th-st., where full particulars will be given.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO OBTAIN a good home and board for a gentleman and wife in a small private family; a second floor—front and back room; all the modern improvements; plenty of closets; references given and required. No. 241 West 15th-st.

TO LET WITH BOARD.—NO. 32 UNION SQUARE—A suite of furnished rooms, overlooking the Square, to let, with board; also, single rooms; references exchanged.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily would like to let a pleasant room to a gentleman, with or without board. House modern and convenient to the ferries. Apply at No. 17 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

NOS. 35 AND 37 WEST 30TH-STREET.—Families and gentlemen can now be accommodated with suites and single rooms, with private table if desired. The houses are new and in one of the most delightful locations in the City, being situated between Broadway and 5th-av.

NO. 15 EAST SIXTEENTH-ST., BETWEEN Fifth-av. and Union Square. Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentlemen only, without board. Parlor floor (three rooms deep) to let, furnished or unfurnished.

AT NO. 1½ EAST 14TH-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

BROOKLYN.—A VERY PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms on Clinton-st., will be [illegible] board [illegible] month. Address BOARDING, Box No. 101 Times Office.

ELEGANT ROOMS, NEWLY FURNISHED, with first-class board, can be had at No. 1[illegible] West 14th-st.; references exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Rondout. Location very healthy and pleasant; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address R. [illegible]

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT [illegible] No. [illegible] and No. 105 [illegible] New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF THE GREAT SENSATIONAL DRAMA, CLAUDE MARCEL, OR THE IDIOT OF TARBES, Which has been received with unbounded enthusiasm, by crowded and intelligent audiences. It is RICH IN SCENERY, INCIDENT, and every accessory to a popular and interesting play. It will be produced EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK, At 3 and 7½ o'clock. Don't fail to see it.

A few months since the Manager dispatched an expedition to the tropical seas after their BRILLIANTLY COLORED FISH. Its success was complete, returning with a large assortment of gorgeously beautiful fish, OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW, OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW, OUTVIEING THE HUES OF THE RAINBOW, consisting in part of the following:

FIFTY BEAUTIFUL ANGEL-FISH, whose symmetry and colors are exquisitely rich.

FISHOOK-FISH, or FOUR-EYED CHERUBS, the very gems of the ocean. Never before seen except in tropical seas.

SQUIRREL FISH, of perfect symmetry and brilliant colors.

SURGEON, OR DOCTOR FISH, every grave and dignified "piscatorial gentleman," with the mark of a lancet on his body.

COW FISH, with head and horns like a cow, and changes its brilliant colors like a chameleon.

PORCUPINE FISH, covered all over with spines like a porcupine's quills, and with head and eyes like a bulldog.

CRIMSON CAVARETTA, or JENNY HIND. ANEMONES, ZOOPHYTES or SEA FLOWERS. SPANISH LADY, so called from its beautiful colors and graceful movements.

PARROT FISH, with a bill like a parrot, and changing its colors like a chameleon, very beautiful.

GROUPER, YELLOW SNAPPER, WARBLER, SEA FISH, and numerous other varieties, all entirely new in this latitude, and very rich and elegant. They are all to be seen, in rich and transparent tanks, swimming about in all their native grace and beauty.

Yet, with all this, and the million and other Curiosities from all parts of the world, the price of admission remains ONLY 25c. CHILDREN UNDER 10 YEARS, 15c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager.................Wm. Wheatley.

NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that, in consequence of the rapid manner in which seats are taken for the nights of EDWIN FORREST, and the complaints made by parties consequent upon their inability to secure seats, the box sheet invariably opens three days in advance of the nights of performance.

FIFTH NIGHT OF EDWIN FORREST, Who will make his SECOND APPEARANCE THIS SEASON, in his grand and powerful impersonation of THE CARDINAL DUKE, in Bulwer's great play of "Richelieu."

MR. WHEATLEY.......as.......ADRIEN DE MAUPRAT.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 22, 1862. RICHELIEU.

EDWIN FORREST	as RICHELIEU
Adrien de Mauprat	Mr. Wm. Wheatley
Baradas	Mr. L. R. Shewell
Julie	Mrs. Gladstane
Musical director	HARVEY B. DODWORTH

N. B.—On and after this evening, the doors will open at 7 o'clock, and the performances will COMMENCE AT A QUARTER TO 8 O'CLOCK.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 23, 1862. THIRD NIGHT OF MR. HACKETT, who will upon this occasion, for the first time this season, make his appearance as FALSTAFF, in Shakespeare's MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

Nights of performance of EDWIN FORREST, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Mr. HACKETT'S nights, TUESDAY and SATURDAY.

With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST. Admission 50 cents. Secured Parquette stalls 75 cents. Family Circle 25 cents.

WALLACK'S.

Entrance in Broadway and Thirteenth-street.

Proprietor and Manager	Mr. Wallack
Stage Manager	Lester Wallack

SECOND WEEK OF THE SEASON. A CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE EVERY EVENING. To-night, (MONDAY,) Sept. 22, will be performed, Sheridan's legitimate comedy of SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, with the following great and unequaled cast.

CHARLES SURFACE	MR. LESTER WALLACK
SIR PETER TEAZLE, (his first appearance)	MR. JOHN GILBERT
SIR OLIVER SURFACE	MR. MARK SMITH
SIR BENJAMIN BACKBITE	MR. REYNOLDS
JOSEPH SURFACE	MR. CHARLES FISHER
CRABTREE	MR. JOHN SEFTON
MOSES	MR. GEORGE HOLLAND
TRIP	MR. YOUNG
CARELESS	MR. FLOYD
ROWLEY	MR. BROWNE
SNAKE	MR. PARKES
RICHARD	MR. PARSLOE
WILLIAM	MR. TURNER
LADY TEAZLE	MRS. HOEY
MARIA	MISS MADELINE HENRIQUES
LADY SNEERWELL	MRS. JOHN SEFTON
MRS. CANDOUR	MISS FANNY MORANT

During the evening the Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Robert Stoepel, will perform a new overture selection on Rossini's "Moise," Gottschalk's Gems, The Royal Hunt, descriptive Quadrille.

TUESDAY—MONEY.
WEDNESDAY—THE ROAD TO RUIN.
THURSDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
FRIDAY—EVERY ONE HAS HIS FAULTS.
SATURDAY—THE RIVALS.

Box Book now open for the above evenings from 8 to 4. Owing to the great overflow on the OPENING NIGHT to witness the LOVE CHASE, it will shortly be repeated.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress circle and parquet	50 cents.
Orchestra stalls	$1 | Family circle 25 cents.
Private boxes	$[illegible]

WINTER GARDEN.

Mr. Jackson begs to announce the LAST WEEK of the great tragic artiste, MISS BATEMAN, who is compelled by previous existing arrangements to close her brilliantly successful engagement.

During this week Miss Bateman will appear in a round of her greatest characters, which require for their rendition the most remarkable variety as well as power of dramatic genius. On MONDAY, Sept. 22, she will appear as GERALDINE, in Mrs. Bateman's most successful play of that title. Anselmo, Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.; Hubert, Mr. Edwin Adams; The Bard, Mr. H. L. Bateman; and a powerful Company.

The unflagging excellence of the series of performances marked out for this week will commend them to all lovers of the very highest order of art, who feel a national pride in the onward progress of this gifted lady, who, by her youth, genius, beauty and refinement, enlisted the ardent sympathies and interest of the public, as well as attracted the most critical, fashionable and crowded audiences.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

No. 586 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel. GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS, Lessees and Proprietors. Organized in 1842. The oldest established Band in the United States.

MONDAY, Sept. 22.

The new Farce, entitled PETER PIPER PEPPER PODGE, will be repeated every evening this week. George Christy.........as.........Peter Piper Pepper Podge. George Christy and his unrivaled Troupe in a varied and entertaining bill.

A GRAND MATINEE Every SATURDAY, commencing at 3; Doors open at 2. Curtain rises at 7½ o'clock. Admittance, 25 cents; Private Boxes $3 and $4; Children to Matinees only 15 cents. No half price. Front seats reserved for ladies.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, October 1, 1862, for each of the following works, viz.:

For building house for Hose Company number Twelve.
Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company number Forty-three.
Building house for Engine Company number Thirty-four.
Repairs and alterations to house of Engine Company number Four.
Alterations and additions to house of Engine Company number Fifty-one.
Building house for Engine Company number Thirty-two.
Building house for Hose Company number Forty-one.
Extending Piers Thirty and Thirty-one, North River, to the exterior line established by the Harbor Commissioners.
Dredging slip between Piers numbers Nineteen and Twenty, North River.
Dredging Gouverneur slip, East River.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates received, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are requested to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, September [illegible]

SHEPHERD F. KNAPP, Street Commissioner.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. [illegible] New-York, Sept. [illegible]

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until the 23d day of September, at [illegible] M. of that day, for furnishing the United States Government with five hundred (500) horses for artillery purposes, and seven hundred and fifty (750) horses for cavalry service. Said horses to be delivered in this City, within twenty (20) days after awarding the contract. The horses to be inspected by an agent appointed by the Quartermaster's Department. The horses to be of dark colors, fifteen and a-half hands and upwards in height; not less than five years, nor more than eight years of age; sound in every respect and free from blemish. The ability of the bidder to fill the contract, should it be awarded to him, must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guaranty. The bidders must be present in person when the bids are opened, or their proposals will not be considered.

STUART VAN VLIET, Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 333 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices; [illegible] of a superior quality constantly on hand. JOHN K. [illegible]

THE GREAT VICTORY.

[Continued from First Page.]

M. Loyd, 69th New-York—wounded.
G. Kearns, 69th New-York—wounded.
M. Kearns, Co. [illegible] New-York—wounded.
Thos. Maloney, 69th New-York—wounded.
T. McLaughlin, 69th New-York—wounded.
Curdy Garrah, 69th New-York—wounded.
M. Keenan, 69th New-York—wounded.
James Clark, 69th New-York—wounded.
Walter Burke, Co. G, 69th New-York—leg.
[illegible] Dunne, Co. E, 69th New-York—leg.
Chas. Brownlee, Co. K, 61st New-York—legs.
Geo. Wall, Co. E, 69th New-York—leg.
Warren Wall, Co. C, 69th New-York—leg.
Roger Maloney, Co. E, 69th New-York—leg.
John Dreyer, Co. G, 69th New-York—seriously.
Patrick Kuhn, Co. G, 69th New-York—belly.
Patrick Steed, Co. F, 69th New-York—belly.
William Fitzgerald, Co. G, 69th New-York—belly.
Thomas Glenn, Co. G, 69th New-York—killed.
James McHaney, Co. F, 69th New-York—leg.
Jere Fleming, Co. G, 69th New-York—leg.
Captain Bugger, Co. H, 63d New-York—slightly.
Lieut. H. W. Karpless, Co. E, 63d New-York—arm.
Sergeant Brewer, Co. B, 63d New-York—arm.
—— Stein, Co. C, 63d New-York—killed.
M. Walter, Co. F, 63d New-York—mortally.
—— Fedindolot, Co. E, 63d New-York—dangerously.
M. Albrecht, Co. E, 63d New-York—head.
—— Brinkman, Co. F, 63d New-York—seriously.
—— Friesagh, Co. I, 63d New-York—slight.
Sergeant Dienethorn, Co. E, 63d New-York—shoulder.
S. Lishetsky, Co. G, 63d—killed.
William O'Grady, Co. C, 69th New-York—breast.
Sergt. Lanagin, Co. B, 69th New-York—arm.
Wm. Whelan, Co. E, 69th New-York—chest.
E. Mulroney, Co. E, 69th New-York—chest.
S. Lounsbury, Co. H, 64th New-York—in head and leg.
P. Dorlan, Co. F, 69th New-York—side.
Charles Wise, Co. F, 69th New-York—knee-cap.
Sergt. W. S. Stockwell, Co. B, 57th New-York—leg.
Geo. Coburn, 14th Connecticut.
James Murray, Co. K, 69th New-York—leg.
A. Dow, Co. F, 69th New-York—thigh.
J. M. Starr, Co. B, 61st New-York—ankle.
M. Murray, Co. B, 69th New-York—lungs.
Linford Sweet, Co. A, 69th New-York—head.
T. O'Brien, Co. D, 69th Pennsylvania—ankle.
John Curley, Co. B, 69th Pennsylvania—knee.
James Butler, Co. G, 69th Pennsylvania—leg.
Clark Stillwell, Co. K, 57th Pennsylvania—arm and leg.
T. O'Brien, Co. G, 69th New-York—leg.
Charles Speer, Co. C, 7th Virginia—hip.
Jo. Meyer, Co. G, 7th Virginia—legs and body.
Ralph Gentholz, Co. F, 2d Delaware—leg off.
1st Sergt. Tim Murray, Co. A, 63d New-York—leg.
Sergt. Daily.
Corp. Cody.
Corp. McKenna—killed.
Corp. Seward—wounded.
Corp. Rogers—wounded.
Corp. Kinden—wounded.
Corp. Dunn—missing.
Corp. Shinquin—wounded.
—— Burns—wounded.
—— Boyle—wounded.
—— Courey—killed.
—— Carty—wounded.
—— Donovan—slight.
—— Finnegan—wounded.
—— Gemlis, Co. A, 63d New-York—wounded.
—— Hanery, 63d New-York—wounded.
—— Kenny, 63d New-York—wounded.
Corporal Murphy, 63d New-York—wounded.
—— McCann, 63d New-York—wounded.
—— McCabe, 63d New-York—wounded.
—— McDermott, 63d New-York—wounded.
—— McAvoy, 63d New-York—wounded.
—— O'Brien, 63d New-York—wounded.
—— McGovern, 63d New-York—wounded.
—— Curran, 63d New-York—wounded.
—— Robinson, 63d New-York—wounded.
—— Ryan, 63d New-York—wounded.
—— Sheehan, 63d New-York—wounded.
—— Turner, 63d New-York—wounded.
—— Tierney, 63d New-York—wounded.
J. Welsh, 63d New-York—wounded.
—— McGaffigan, 63d New-York—wounded.
Pat. Cahill, Co. B, 63d New-York—killed.
Ed. Hughes, Co. E, 63d New-York—killed.
John Haworth, Co. D, 63th New-York—side.
Pat. Roach, Co. D, 69th New-York—belly.
Sam. Adams, Co. H, 57th New-York—head.
F. V. Emory, Co. E, 64th New-York—shoulder and elbow.
John S. Shell, 7th Virginia—leg.
Robert Harris, 6th Alabama, (rebel)—side.
First Sergeant Laffin, Co. F, 69th N. Y.—arm.
James McCaffrey, Co. F, 69th N. Y.—flesh wound.
Corp. Thos. Clemmens, Co. C, 69th N. Y.—killed.
M. Wood, Co. C, 69th New-York—mortally.
J. W. O'Brien, Co. C, 69th New-York—wounded.
Ed. Carrell, Co. C, 69th New-York—wounded.
Hiram Waterman, Co. K, 49th N. Y.—shoulder.
Henry Vanderburgh, Co. C, 49th N. Y.—arm.
Corp. Hugh McGuire, Co. A, 81st Penn.—shoulder.
Dennis Gallagher, Co. G, 81st Pa.—arm and chest.
James L. Clark, Co. M, 57th New-York—knee.
Wm. Waldeck, Co. D, 20th New-York—leg.
John Roy, Co. A, 57th New-York—legs.
M. Murray, Co. E, 69th N. Y.—arm and kidneys.
John West, Co. F, 61st New-York—leg.
Capt. P. G. Cardon, Co. G, 63d N. Y.—flesh wound in thigh.
Sergt. Joseph Quinne, Co. G, 63d New-York—arm.
Sergt. Ed. Welsh, Co. G, 63d New-York—hand.
Sergt. B. Geoghegan, 63d New-York—leg.
Corp. Norton, color guard—ankle.
Corp. James Callahan—slight.
Corp. Peter H. Vandeveer—slight.
Peter Pendegast, Co. G—thigh.
Patrick Mussomey—legs.
James Coon—thigh.
James Riley—[illegible].
John Hanley—wrist.
John Connell—seriously.
Philip Cobey—seriously.
M. Byrnes—slight.
John Murphy—belly.
R. Horrigan—belly.
R. Bloxan—arm.
John Kline—slight.
Hugh Hamilton—slight.
John Tuisley—slight.
Charles Mansfield.
James Donnelly.
Peter Flanigan—leg.
J. McMahon—fingers.
T. O'Connor—killed.
T. Kerns, Co. K—killed.
Corp. Barnwell, Co. G—missing.
Capt. Cavanagh—killed.
Lieut. Lynch—killed.
Lieut. C. Smith—killed.
Lieut. James McCoy, 22d New-York—wounded.
Capt. James O'Brien, 24th New-York—leg off.
Lieut. McNair, Co. G, 26th New-York—side.

TWENTY-NINTH MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

Color Corp. D. W. Taber, Co. C—right foot.
Sergt. Belah King, Co. C—hip, slight.
Geo. W. Allen, Co. C—forehead, slight.
Sergt. T. Conant, Co. C—foot, slight.
Darius Benney, Co. F—chest.
Martin C. Mullen, Co. A—side and wrist.
Lieut. Thos. Husband, Co. F—hand, slight.
William Story, Co. H—hip shattered.
J. A. Foster (musician,) Co. F—face, slight.
Joseph Duxbury, Co. G—slight.
Charles McNulty, Co. D—both thighs.
E. H. Tolman, Co. C—abdomen.
L. B. Blake, Co. E—killed.
John J. O'Brien, Co. B—killed.
Robert F. Greenough, Co. H—killed.
Edward Kelly, Co. A—leg.
Jo. Westgate, Co. F—killed.
Corp. T. Donovan, Co. A—foot.
Frank G. Bumpus, Co. D—head, slight.
Thomas Arnold, Co. C—face.
John C. Dow, Co. I—slight.
E. Westgate, Co. F—slight.
C. P. Dalton, bugler, Co. D—slight.
Lucy Perry, Co. A—lost arm.
Corp. Coleman, Co. D—leg, slight.
Edward Kerrigan, Co. F—killed.
Ed. O'Donald, Co. A—killed.
Peter McDonald, orderly—killed.

Gen. Richardson—leg, slight.
Sergt. John Camlin, Co. C., 69th—killed.
Capt. Francis, 2d Massachusetts—wounded.
Lieut. Mills, 2d Massachusetts—leg.
Lieut. Crowninshield, 2d Massachusetts—leg.
Capt. Myers, 16th New-York—mortally wounded.
Lieut. G. E. [illegible], 33d New-York—killed.

SECOND REGIMENT SHARPSHOOTERS.

Col. Post—wounded in arm.
Adjutant L. C. Parmley—killed.
Capt. Chase, Co. A—leg.
Lieut. Whitman, Co. B—killed.
Lieut. Leahy, Co. C—knee.
Lieut. Guest, Co. B—back.
Sergt.-Major Sharp—shoulder.

SIXTY-FIRST NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Col. Barlow—thigh, severely.
—— Freeman, Co. H—thigh.
Thomas Clear, Co. F—flesh wound.
John West, Co. F—scalp wound.
Sergt. Haskell, Co. C—head.
M. Shay, Co. B—thigh.
John McCoy, Co. A—left lung.
Charles Bromley, Co. K—leg.
John Fee, Co. A—hand.
Ed. Nolan, Co. H—eye.
John Welch, Co. H—ankle.
Levi D. Barney, Co. C—hand.
—— Starr, Co. C—ankle.
Freeman Allen, Co. C—arm.
John Carroll, Co. F—arm.
Lieut. Gregg, Co. F—neck.
—— Kelsey, Co. C—killed.
Capt. Angel—killed.
Charles De Graw—left arm off.
Lieut. Lynch, 63d New-York—killed.

EIGHTY-FIRST PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT.

James McGee, Co. F—chest.
Geo. Raney, Co. C—thigh.
M. Black, Co. D—knee.
Geo. W. Brettaford, Co. G—chest and arm.
Oliver Culler, Co. G—ankle.
H. J. Shaiver, Co. G—knee.
Barney O'Donnell, Co. C—shoulder.
Adjt. W. H. Vandyke—killed.
Lieut. C. Strain, Co. K—back.
Capt. Sam. S. K. Brown, Co. D—leg.
Sergt. W. L. Barbour, Co. D—shoulder.
Wm. Williams, Co. G—knee.
Sergt. Wm. Fanning, Co. H—bruised.
Dennis Gallagher, Co. G—mortally.
Wm. Long, Co. F—killed.
Wm. Lorrison, Co. G—thigh.
Capt. F. R. Schuyler, Co. C—mortally.
Hector McVay, Co. D—thigh.
Harry Rigby, Co. C—shoulder.
Lewis Schrimer, Co. K—knee.
John O'Brien, Co. D—knee.
Hugh Dougherty, Co. F—mortally.
Sergt. A. W. Shaff, Co. F—wounded.
Owen Buck, Co. H—arm.
Jo. Wallinger, Co. G—shoulder and chest.
John Sterling, Co. I—leg.
Wm. Haintz, Co. I—sick.
Corp. H. Heenan, Co. D—bruise.
Henry Armstrong, Co. E—wrist.
Obediah Derr, Co. G—arm.
Wm. McNeil, Co. G—wrist.
Janeul Zehn, Co. F—toe.
Wm. Kelly, Co. I—wrist.
James Green, Co. B—side.
Wm. Mullen, Co. G—killed.
Geo. Ackerman, Co. G—killed.
Lieut. Terence Timmins—thigh.
E. Tolman, Co. C, 29th Massachusetts—killed.
—— Blake, Co. E, 29th Massachusetts—killed.
Sergt. Green, Co. C, 64th New-York—killed.
Lieut.-Col. Emerdy, 29th Pennsylvania—wounded.

FIFTH NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Sergt. David O. Clark, Co. K—leg.
F. W. Smith, Co. A—face.
C. C. Frost, Co. A—legs.
Wm. W. Putney, Co. I—groin.
James A. Herriman, Co. E—arm.
Israel Griffin, Co. H—breast.
Lieut. O'Neil Turchell, Co. B—two wounds in leg.
C. A. Quin, Co. F—side.
Sergt. Dan. Gibson, Co. A—body.
Lieut. Chas. W. Beare, Co. H—killed.
Capt. C. H. Long, Co. G—wounded.
Lieut. G. W. Graves, Co. H—wounded.
Joseph Atkinson, Co. F—hip.
Sewell R. Aldrich, Co. F—leg.
Sergt. S. W. Townsend, Co. H—arm slight.
Sergt. Gilman Green, Co. H—wounded.
Corp. D. E. Eaton, Co. H—wounded.
C. S. Sanborn, Co. H—wounded.
Israel Griffin, Co. H—wounded.
Corp. George Vose, Co. I—wounded.
John Avery, Co. D—wounded.
P. Lougee, Co. I—wounded.
Ira Shaw, Co. H—wounded.
Edgar Avery, Co. H—wounded.
James Canfield, Co. I—neck.
Sergt. F. H. Law, Co. K—foot.
Sergt.-Major Charles F. Liscomb—leg.
Corp. John Pierce, Co. D—leg, slight.
J. G. Love, Co. G—back.
W. R. Horn, Co. D—shot through bridge of nose.
Peter Bush, Co. B—leg.
O. D. Allen, Co. E—head and shoulder.
George H. Stevens, Co. G—hand.
Gilbert Briggs, Co. I—knee.
Corp. Charles Biles, Co. D—leg.
John McCoon, Co. D—head.
J. C. Pearce, Co. D—leg.
Sergt. E. A. Rhodes, Co. B—heart.
Charles S. Sanborn, Co. H—finger.
Wm. R. Yates, Co. B—thigh.
Sergt. J. W. Parks, Co. B—wounded.
Lewis T. Johnson, Co. A—thigh and wrist.
Capt. N. H. Ranlett, Co. B—thigh.
Corp. C. L. Severns, Co. G—thigh, slight.
Lieut. J. W. Parks, Co. C—finger and hip.
Lieut. S. B. Little, Co. G—thigh, slight.
James W. Canfield, Co. I—neck.
M. P. Hurd, Co. K—breast.
Peter Murphy, Co. D—foot.
S. F. Hurd, Co. E—hand.
A. Gilman, Co. H—leg.
C. H. Stevens, Co. G—leg.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Maj.-Gen. Richardson—wounded.
Maj.-Gen. Fitzjohn Porter—wounded.
Gen. Sedgwick—wounded.
Lieut.-Col. Patterson, 57th New-York—killed.
Gen. Meagher—wounded.
Lieut.-Col. Kelly, 69th New-York—wounded.
Maj. Cavanagh, 69th New-York—wounded.
Col. Cross, 5th New-York—slight.
Lieut.-Col. Fowler, 63d New-York—arm.
Maj. Bently, 63d New-York—arm.
Gen. Mansfield—killed.
Gen. Hooker—wounded.
Col. McNiel (of the Bucktails)—killed.
Gen. Avery—wounded.
Col. Angier—killed.
Gen. Crawford—wounded.
Lieut.-Col. Dwight, 2d Massachusetts—wounded.
Gen. Hartsup—wounded.
Gen. Dana—wounded.
Major Sedgwick—Gen. Sedgwick's Adjt.-General—killed.
Col. Post, 2d Regiment Sharpshooters—arm.
Gen. Lawton, of Georgia, (rebel)—killed.
Col. Barlow, 61st New-York—thigh.
Lieut. McKee, 2d Infantry—chest, slight.
Lieut. McKibbin, 4th Infantry—foot.

GEN. SUMNER'S STAFF.

Lieut.-Col. Revere, Inspector-General—wounded.
Capt. Oden Reed, Aid—wounded.

WOUNDED IN THE LATE BATTLES.

The following proclamation was issued on Friday, at Hagerstown, Md.:

"PROCLAMATION.—The citizens are requested to suspend their ordinary business and give aid in bringing in the wounded from the battle-field, and providing for them.

"Information as to what is wanted, and passes, will be furnished at this office.

"If this request be complied with, it may prevent the necessity of a peremptory order on the subject.

"E. SPENCER MILLER, Provost Marshal.

"WALTER McMICHAEL, A. A.

"HAGERSTOWN, Sept. 19, 1862."

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL MANSFIELD.

Last evening the mortal remains of Brigadier-Gen. JOSEPH K. F. MANSFIELD arrived in this City by the Camden and Amboy route. Col. [illegible] took charge of the body, and forwarded it by the eight o'clock train to Middletown, Conn., where it will be interred.

THE PRESIDENT AND SUNDAY'S VICTORY.

On Monday last the President sent the following dispatch to his Illinois home, announcing McCLELLAN'S victory of Sunday:

WASHINGTON, Monday, Sept. 15—4 P. M.

To Hon. J. K. Dubois:

I now consider it safe to say that Gen. McCLELLAN has gained a great victory over the great rebel army in Maryland, between Frederick and Hagerstown. He is now pursuing the flying forces.

A. LINCOLN.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-COL. PARISEN.

Among the heroes who fell at the battle of Antietam, on the 17th inst., was Lieut.-Col. PHILIP J. PARISEN, of the Fifty-seventh New-York Volunteers. Col. PARISEN was well-known in this City, and was formerly conductor on the Hudson River Railroad. He was carried off the field by his orderly, JOHN McCARTY, assisted by two comrades, both of whom were killed while performing this duty. Col. PARISEN was 30 years of age, and leaves a wife and five children.

ARRIVAL OF TWELVE HUNDRED REBEL PRISONERS AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 20.

Twelve hundred more rebel prisoners arrived here this morning from Fredrick, captured by Gen. McCLELLAN. They are now embarking for Fort Delaware. Another train is on the way. The prisoners are dressed in all manner of garbs and are very dirty and ragged.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.

The Washington Star of Friday evening says:

"We regret to have to state that some portion of the Pennsylvania Militia assembled recently for the defence of their State, object to marching into Maryland to defend Pennsylvania there from invasion. No official information of the fact has reached here, we apprehend, though it is doubtless true. It cannot be possible that a storm of public opinion at home will fail to cure the recreants of such shameless poltroonery in twenty-four hours. Such militia should be promptly drafted for three years by Presidential call, en masse, divided out in small squads among all the different regiments wanting filling up, and kept in the front ranks in every engagement, by prick of the bayonet, until rebel bullets rid the country of any possibility that the spirit actuating them may be propagated."

AFFAIRS AT HARRISBURGH.

Continuation of the War Excitement—Character of the Recruits—Pennsylvania in Earnest—Condition of the Capital—Gen. Reynolds and the Organization of Forces—No Martial Law—Postponement of the Draft.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HARRISBURGH, PENN., Tuesday, Sept. 16, 1862.

The war excitement here continues unabated—if anything, on the increase. So sublime a spectacle of the uprising of an entire people, I believe, was never before exhibited to the world. We read, with kindling eyes, of how, during the first French revolution—at the magic words, "Mourir pour la patrie," placarded on the walls of Paris—thousands rushed eagerly to enroll their names. But Paris never witnessed a grander sight than we are now having at Harrisburgh.

And let our enemies beware of setting this down to mere Northern excitability and demonstrativeness. It is not for nothing that I have, for two days past, been witnessing aged mothers clasping their stalwart sons in their arms by the public roadside—sisters and wives and sweethearts, with streaming eyes, stealing a last kiss from their loved ones, with whom they think they are parting forever. It is no idle, holiday parade which has torn these men from their honest pursuits of industry, and from happy and comfortable—often luxurious—homes, to face the dangers and privations of a soldier's life. Nor are these men the "scum of our cities," as the rebels have insolently called our armies hitherto. The men that Pennsylvania is now sending forth represent all classes and conditions of life—every kind of trade and profession; and this not by compulsory draft, but at the instantaneous call of her Governor.

There are individual companies already here from Pittsburgh and other places, each of which represents a business capital of some millions of dollars. Judges, preachers, physicians, merchants, lawyers, artists, and men of every other profession, are found side by side with the brawny and honest sons of physical labor, shouldering the musket. Here is to be seen a learned Judge in the ranks, commanded by one of his own peers—there a Preacher-Captain, instructing his flock how to do battle; and there again, some merchant or boss-mechanic, led on by one who was but yesterday their poor clerk or dependant. It is romance and poetry of the highest order, simmered down to the vulgar level of every-day life, and bewilders any one who seriously thinks of what is passing before him.

This is, after all, the kind of material upon which a country can faithfully depend in her hour of trial. There is not a man among the ten thousand now congregated in this city alone but who carries his life in his hand, knowing full well why he has taken up arms, and determined to demand a heavy reckoning from those who have caused them so much anguish, and spread such consternation among their firesides.

Nor are we to suppose that this war-spirit, now fully awakened, is going to slumber again as soon as it is made evident that the rebels do not, at present at least, intend an invasion of Pennsylvania. The people here are fully alive to the dangers that threaten them. They know that so long as a rebel foot is in Maryland,—so long as Baltimore and Washington are threatened and our armies have not driven the rebels back to their own desolate lands,—so long, in fact, as rebellion yet lives, there can be no actual safety for this State. Besides, they have loyalty enough to break through State demarcations. They feel that a blow dealt against our cause in Missouri, Tennessee, or Kentucky, is a blow against us all, and, having taken up arms, they are ready to go wherever the Union cause may require them.

The First Regiment of State Militia, Col. McCORMICK which left this place last Saturday, was met yesterday by Mr. WILSON, the telegraphic operator. They were at Greencastle, ten miles from Chambersburgh, and only eleven miles this side of Hagerstown. The men are all represented as being in the best of spirits and anxious to meet the enemy. If General McCLELLAN desires it, they say they will go with him into Virginia. The regiment was accompanied by the Anderson troop. With such stuff in our militia, what may we not expect of our troops seasoned to war?

Recruits are constantly arriving here. From early dawn yesterday until quite late at night, every train was bringing in its patriotic freight, until we now have troops from every county in the State. Camp Curtin is crowded to overflowing; the beautiful grounds of the Capitol is one vast encampment covered with tents; the Senate and House of Representatives turned into a barracks, as well as every other room in the Capitol not immediately required for executive purposes; the Court-house is also appropriated to the soldiers, and, indeed every available place has been seized upon as a war "dépôt;" the private houses, in the meantime, opening their doors to and lavishing their hospitality upon all the brave boys who choose to partake.

The news which came last night created, as might naturally be expected, no little excitement and delight among the citizens and soldiery, especially when it came to be rumored that Gen. McCLELLAN had sent a dispatch to Gov. CURTIN, personally complimenting him upon the behavior of the Pennsylvania troops. A Pennsylvanian is as clannish as a Scotchman or a Swiss, and I have often heard him taken to task for this propensity; but it sometimes does one good to hear a man crow lustily, if he has the right to do so; and there is no denying that the sons of this "keystone of the Federal arch" have a right to crow about their part in this war. A State which has already sent 150,000 volunteers to the field, and which can, at the sudden call of her Governor—and within one week—send 50,000 more volunteers to defend her borders, has a right to crow, and pretty loudly too.

Gen. REYNOLDS is busily occupied in organizing the troops, as fast as they arrive, into regiments. Several left during the night and are leaving to-day, fully equipped, all but tents, which are very difficult to hurry up, so that, if the weather should be bad, our new soldiers will have to rough it at the very commencement. Last evening, a large amount of commissary stores (30,000 rations) were sent on to Chambersburgh, and additional stores are being hurried on, so that they will not stand in need of any necessaries. The exact destination of the troops is not known. Some think it is to Harper's Ferry to reinforce the garrison at that point, or to retake them, should they have fallen again into the hands of the enemy before reinforcements arrived. At any rate, these men are ready for anything, "from pitch-and-toss to manslaughter,"—and, by present appearances, they will not have to wait long before proving their grit.

The report was altogether false about martial law existing here. The utmost order reigns everywhere and nothing can more clearly prove the inherent respect of law and solid character of this people than to notice such a state of things in a city suddenly crowded by soldiers as this is. It is true the midnight air was made vocal by song, but then they were loyal and patriotic songs, sung by bands of men about to leave home under the most thrilling circumstances, and every loyal heart in the city beat in chorus. No person is allowed to purchase a ticket at any of the railroads leading from this city without a pass from the Mayor, but beyond this, I hear of no interference whatever with the ordinary pursuits of business and locomotion.

Yesterday we had quite a Summer's day, unpleasantly warm for the season; but to-day we have a cold, cloudy atmosphere. If this denotes hard weather, and we should have heavy rains to swell the Potomac, the rebels are likely to be caught in a tight place, unless they have already escaped, or there should be, unfortunately, some disappointing afterclap about the good news of yesterday. The telegrams, however, followed each other so clearly and circumstantially that everybody here believes we have really achieved a great victory, and is hoping for the best.

The draft which was to have taken place yesterday has been postponed to the 29th inst. The authorities have been induced to make this decision, to accommodate the officers who are preparing the draft. But if matters continue as at present, there soon will be no necessity for a draft, or material to draft from, as all the manhood of the State is already rushing to arms.

NEMO.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Sept. 20.

THE RECONNOISANCE TO THOROUGHFARE GAP.

The leader of the expedition which made the brilliant reconnoisance to Thoroughfare Gap, of which I sent an account last night, was Lieut.-Col. BRINTON. The thirty prisoners captured were brought here today. It appears that Gen. EWELL, who since the last battle of Bull Run has been lying wounded at a farm house, near Thoroughfare Gap, becoming apprised of the defeat of the rebels in Maryland, at once ordered himself to be conveyed to Richmond. He started in an ambulance at 11 o'clock A. M., only four hours previous to the arrival of our cavalry. Gen EWELL'S leg has been amputated, and he is doing well. Upon learning of LEE'S defeat in Maryland, he exclaimed: "It's all up, boys—pack up, and let us be off, or the Yankees will be on us."

THE ATTACK ON WASHINGTON, N. C.

The Navy Department has received a communication from the Acting Lieutenant commanding the gunboat Louisiana, dated Washington, N. C., Sept. 6, which says:

"On Saturday, the 6th instant, the enemy attacked the town and gained an entrance. We went to quarters immediately. At 5 o'clock in the morning we received volleys of musketry across our decks, when we opened fire with shell, grape, and solid shot, doing great execution, killing a number of rebels, and finally driving them back. At six o'clock in the morning the Louisiana continued shelling, throwing shot over the town, among the retreating enemy, killing and wounding many.

At 8 o'clock in the morning, having driven them from the reach of our guns, we ceased firing and piped down. During the action the gunboat Picket blew up, killing her Captain and eighteen men; the remainder of the crew were brought on board of this vessel and attended to by Assistant-Surgeon BRADLEY. It gives me pleasure to testify to the handsome manner in which our guns were managed by Acting Master HOOKER, of this vessel. The crew have received my thanks."

Immediately on the receipt of this dispatch, the Navy Department, with its usual promptness in such cases, promoted Acting Master HOOKER to Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, and ordered him to the command of the steamer Victoria.

DEATH OF COL. DWIGHT.

Col. DWIGHT, of the Second Massachusetts Regiment, who was wounded on Wednesday, died yesterday.

AN ORDER REVOKED.

So much of "General Orders" No. 125 from the War Department as directs the dismissal of Lieut. JOHN SIMPSON, of the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers and Lieut. Y. L. CHRISTIE, Aid-de-Camp, has by direction of the President been revoked. Satisfactory evidence having been submitted that Capt. SOL. J. HOUCK, of the Seventy-first Ohio Volunteers, did not advise the surrender of Clarksville, Tenn., and that he signed the card justifying its surrender under misapprehension of its contents, the President directs that so much of "General Orders" No. 120 as cashiered him be revoked. Additional Paymaster JAMES MANN is dismissed from the service by direction of the President for absence without leave and neglect of duty.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Capt. ALONZO McCOY, Quartermaster of the Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteers, committed suicide to-day in a temporary fit of insanity.

ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.

A boat containing three gentlemen was upset this evening in crossing the Potomac, and Capt. E. K. MIXER, of the New-York Ninth Regiment, was drowned. He was on sick leave, and had not yet reported for duty. His body was not recovered.

A WARNING AGAINST THE INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Sept. 19, 1862.

From information received at this Department, deemed sufficiently reliable to warrant me in so doing, I consider it my duty to warn all persons contemplating the crossing of the Plains this Fall to Utah or the Pacific coast, that there is good reason to apprehend hostilities on the part of the Bannock and Shoshone, or Snake Indians, as well as the Indians upon the Plains and along the Platte River.

The Indians referred to have, during the past Summer, committed several robberies and murders. They are numerous, powerful, and warlike, and, should they generally assume a hostile attitude, are capable of rendering the emigrant routes across the Plains extremely perilous. Hence this warning.

By order of the Secretary of the Interior,
CHARLES E. MIX, Acting Commissioner.

CIRCULAR FROM THE SURGEON-GENERAL.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 17, 1862.

CIRCULAR No. 11.—The Military Hospitals will be open to the authorized agents of Soldiers' Relief Associations and other civil Societies, from 12 o'clock M. to 6 o'clock P. M., daily; and to the friends of patients and other visitors, if, in the judgment of the Surgeon in charge, their visits will not be prejudicial to the welfare of the sick.

Medical officers in charge of general hospitals are directed to examine carefully each provision return, comparing the same with the amount of subsistence stores on hand; they will expend the hospital fund as it accrues for the benefit of the sick, and especially in increasing the variety and improving the quality of their diet.

It is believed that many of the complaints respecting the insufficiency of the diet, are due to a mistaken zeal on the part of some medical officers to accumulate a large hospital fund.

WILLIAM A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon-General U. S. A.

FROM PORT ROYAL.—The New South is the title of a sheet, about fifteen by eighteen inches in size, which is published at Port Royal, S. C., every Saturday morning, at 5 cents per copy. Its assortment of miscellaneous reading displays good judgment, its collation of local news industry, and its editorial page more sense and spirit, without the venom, than the newspapers of Charleston and Columbia combined. That so small a sheet should be marked by so many excellences is sufficiently explained by the fact that its editor, Mr. H. J. WINSER, is a graduate of the TIMES Office.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

A Great Battle at Iuka, Mississippi.

Defeat of 15,000 Rebels Under Price, by Gen. Rosecrans.

PURSUIT OF THE FLYING ENEMY.

CAIRO, Saturday, Sept. 20.

Gen. ROSECRANS commenced moving from Rienzi to Iuka, Mississippi, yesterday morning. During the afternoon his advance came in contact with the enemy's pickets, and heavy skirmishing ensued until night. The fight was renewed this morning and lasted until nearly noon, when the enemy gave way in a southerly direction.

Our loss is stated to be between 400 and 500 killed and wounded. The rebel loss was not ascertained, but is believed to be greater than ours.

Gen. LITTLE, formerly Governor of Mississippi, was killed in the fight, and Gen. WHITFIELD was wounded and taken prisoner.

The rebel force is stated to be 15,000, under Gen. PRICE. The battle took place two miles east of Iuka.

Gen. ROSECRANS is in pursuit of the enemy.

THE REBELS IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Sept. 20.

Lebanon Junction is the furthest Southern point open to telegraphic communication.

About 3,000 rebel cavalry are at Lebanon.

About nineteen thousand rebel infantry encamped last night about two miles east of Muldrough's Hill, on the Pike. The advanced pickets of this force passed through New-Haven, en route to Bardstown, this morning.

OUR LOUISVILLE CORRESPONDENCE.

BRAGG AFTER SOUTHERN KENTUCKY AND NORTHERN TENNESSEE—THE BEST GENERALSHIP NEEDED TO CLEAR AND KEEP OUT THE ENEMY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Sept. 15, 1862.

Col. WILDER'S Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Sixty-seventh and Eighty-third Indiana, with four pieces of artillery, at Munfordsville, certainly repulsed, with heavy loss, 4,000 to 5,000 Louisiana rebels, under DUNCAN and SCOTT. This occurred yesterday forenoon. Our troops were behind intrenchments and rifle-pits. The enemy may have been reinforced since, and have renewed the attack. A portion of KIRBY SMITH'S force may have gone to the assistance of BRAGG. HEATH is reported to have moved in haste from the vicinity of Cincinnati on the 11th. The invaders' demonstrations upon Northern Kentucky may be diversions from their real points of attack—Munfordsville, Bowling Green and Nashville. They may be after securing first Northern Tennessee and Southern Kentucky, and their movements in force upon the line of the Nashville Railroad, about and below Munfordsville, may be to draw BUELL from Nashville for the protection of his communications, or to distract and divide his troops, and attack them in detail.

The enemy's movements and designs and numbers may be far less known to us than ours are to them. We need the best generalship to permanently rescue Tennessee and Kentucky. It will soon be manifest whether we have it. The armies of Gens. BUELL and WRIGHT and GRANT ought to outnumber and outflank the invaders, and capture or annihilate them. But if we are to be constantly outflanked and outmanœuvered, surprised, befogged and bewildered, we shall soon have fallen back to where we were a year ago. But I am not disposed to croak or find fault, and all will turn out well for us sooner or later.

Too many of us in Kentucky, even now, don't lift a finger to help the Government and State authorities. When action and enthusiasm are required, we do naught but sit still and talk, grumble and groan and find fault with everybody and everything around us. When the capture and sacking of Louisville, and conscription into the rebel army, stare us in the face, we hang back from volunteering to save our city and ourselves.

Gen. BOYLE, to preserve peace and good order among civilians, soldiers and officers, orders the closing of all places where liquors are retailed in Louisville and Jeffersonville. "Keepers of hotels and others are forbid selling or giving liquors to any persons to be drank in the rooms of their houses. Any violating this order will be arrested and imprisoned, and the liquors in their houses confiscated. All officers and soldiers galloping their horses through the streets, endangering the lives of citizens and others, will be arrested."

Surveyor COTTON advertises that permits are required for all goods south of the Ohio, above or below Louisville. Transportation of coin or bullion to any State or section, heretofore declared under insurrection, prohibited. All cotton or merchandise purchased and paid for therein, directly or indirectly, in gold or silver, forfeited to the United States. No ardent spirits shipped to territory occupied by forces of the United States.

PONTIAC.

The Steamship Askalon.

NORTH SYDNEY, Saturday, Sept. 20.

The steamship Askalon, from Liverpool on the 6th inst., for the West Indies, arrived here at noon to-day. She will proceed to her destination to-morrow.

[Advertisement.]

If you want to learn what you can do best, and how to make the most of yourself, get a careful Phrenological Examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

SEPT. 20.—In steamship Hammonia, for Hamburg—Mr. and Mrs. Peter D. Kayser and infant, Philadelphia; Mrs. Sarah Steiner, Philadelphia; Miss Helene Steiner, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bixby, Boston; Octaf Strauch, St. Petersburgh; William Wagner, New-York; Cicero Brown, New-York; C. Neuhaus, San Francisco; R. Rohte, San Francisco; Mrs. S. Adler and child, Tennessee; Mrs. A. Kreyenhagen, San Francisco; Miss Johanna Linnemann, Boston; Mrs. Emilie Frank, Richard Barthelmess, Brooklyn; Thomas A. Roberts, Newark; Mrs. Emilie Rohr and three children, Philadelphia; Miss J. Bussel, New-York; Salomon Frank, New-York; Jos. W. Webster, New-York; Ernst Stryk, Philadelphia; Mrs. Elise Schmidt and five children, Brooklyn; Simian Israel, California; Simon Sanders, Missouri; Syd Sanders, Missouri; Ambrosius Ruppel, Chicago; Rev. G. L. Learned, Boston; Rev. S. B. Stewart, Boston; Jacob Israel, Holland; Jacob Landsberg, Holland; Dr. Ernst Schmidt, lady and 4 children, Zelienople; Mrs. Johanna Muenze and 2 children, St. Louis; Alex. McGarren, N. Y.; Jas. D. Hall, N. Y.; H. Rasp, N. Y., and others in steerage. Total, 146.

Passengers Sailed.

SEPT. 20—In steamship Kangaroo, for Liverpool—Miss Ellen, Schlangrour, Mrs. Ward, Henry Moulton, G. C. Gibbs, Wm. O. Dundas, James McHugh, Julian A. Gonzales, R. C. Mickelmore, A. Barron, wife and daughter, James Bowman, Jr., G. E. Hardy, M. F. Catmur, James Langwell, A. Bingham, Thos. D. Steel, Rev. W. G. Moorehead, J. K. Maher, Dr. Phillips, Peter Dutel, James Kirkwood, M. Todd, W. L. Halsey.

Passengers Arrived.

In bark Texas, from New-Orleans for New-York—Two Misses Colsons, Miss Boey, and 9 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 46 | Sun sets.... 6 01 | Moon rises.... 8 19

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 5 47 | Gov. Island. 6 36 | Hell Gate.... 8 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Sept. 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Talisman, (Br.,) Russell, Jam., via Port-au-Prince, Wanlen & Booth; Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Khersonese, (Br.,) Abbott, London, Barclay & Livingston.

Ships Delphine, (Prss.,) Reutel, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Liverpool, Chamberlain, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Victoria, Stimson, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley; Star of the West, Morrison, Liverpool, Samuel Thompson's Nephew.

Barks Bounding Billow, Vidulich, Oporto, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Teresita, (Span.,) Dias, Cadiz, M. Echeverria & Co.; Saxenville, Singer, Liverpool, Starbuck & Co.; Princeton, Seely, Demerara, master; John Aeson, Johnson, Barbados, ——; Manilla (Span.) Pumar, Cadiz, Galway, Casado & Tellez.

Brigs John Pierce, Norton, Newport, Geo. Shaw; Sea Bird, (Span.,) Sanchez, Canary Islands, C. Morin & Co.; Gilmore Meredith, Snow, Ocean, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Col. Fountleroy, Campbell, Barbados, [illegible]; Smithers & Co.; Ocean Lady, Talbot, St. Domingo, G. F. & H. G. Schmidt; Sylph, (Br.,) Hall, London, [illegible]; Bulkley; Wild Pigeon, (Br.,) Johnson, Havana, [illegible]; Eager; Alice, (Br.,) Armond, Santa Martha, [illegible] & Munroe; Young America, Gray, Para; [illegible]; Huntley, Robinson.

Schooners Ayres, Tucker, Middletown, H. S. Rackett; John Randolph, Wait, Washington, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Ald, Hutchings, Washington, Hicks & Bell; Albert Crandall, Avery, Port Royal, Starkweather & Co.; Adeline Kelly, Blatchford, Ponce, P. R., S. W. Lewis & Co.; Frances Jane, (Br.,) Bain, St. Thomas, W. I., Thos. James; Coronella, (Br.,) Sulis, Perth Amboy, B. F. Small & Co.; Lucy Ann, (Br.,) Lawrence, St. John, P. I. Nevins & Sons; H. C. Brooks, (Br.,) White, Windsor, N. S., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Stag, (Br.,) Macomber, Halifax, N. S.; J. V. Whitney & Co.; Dundee, (Br.,) Looney, St. John, N. F., D. R. De Wolf; Bay State, Hallett, Boston, J. T. Dayton & Co.; Leilah, (Br.,) Moorehead, Digby, N. S.; Smith, Jones & Co.; D. B. Boyle, Jayne, St. Croix, P. Hanford.

Sloops Anna L. Lost, Lost, Middletown, H. S. Rackett; Warren, Stokes, New-Haven, S. D. Stannard; Fairplay, Nichols, Providence, L. Kenny; Antecedent, Sheffield, New-London, C. B. Harvey.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Curlew, Parrish, Alexandria, Va., 48 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins, U. S. Quartermaster.

U. S. transport North America, Bandon, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, in ballast.

Steamship Roanoke, Thompson, New-Orleans Sept. 14, with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steam transport A. H. Bowman, Clark, from Washington, D. C.

Steam transport James S. Green, Nathan, Washington, D. C.

Steam transport Mondhessett, ——, Washington, D. C.

Steam transport Flushing, Nouse, ——.

Steam transport Josephine, Greenley, Washington, D. C.

Steamer John Brooks, Layfield, Fortress Monroe.

Steamer Fire Brick, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer H. Burden, Loper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Frederick, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Floating Battery, Yates, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Osceey, Kenney, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Stevens, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Gen. Haynes, (of Boston,) Batchelder, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to J. O. Baker & Co.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Deall, Barbados Sept. 5, with sugar to H. Trowbridge & Sons. Vessels left before reported.

Bark Svea-vid, (Aus.,) Garatolo, Londonderry Aug. 13, in ballast to order.

Bark Texas, Pendleton, New-Orleans 20 ds., with sugar, &c., to master.

Bark Martel, (Br., of Sunderland,) Forster, Plymouth, Eng., 38 ds., in ballast to Arhell, Hurst & Co.

Bark Marian Opeil, (Ital.,) Stagno, Glasgow 36 ds., in ballast to Harris Bros.

Bark Sparteo, (Ital.,) Maglione, New-Ross 40 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Bowers, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Killam, Cork 29 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Cecilie, (Br.,) Gilbey, Nassau, N. P., 20 ds., via Long Island Sound, with mdse. to Dollner, Potter & Co. Sept. 7, Enoch Cann, seaman, of Yarmouth, N. S. Sick. Has been sent to the Lower Quarantine.

Brig Vesta, (of Boston,) Puller, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Bacon & Russell. Sept. 16, off Hatteras, spoke U. S. steamer Housatonic, cruising, all well.

Brig William Akin, (Br.,) Nickerson, Lingan, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig New Globe, Lansing, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Nelson Rogers, Ferrer, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal. Sept. 20, while lying at anchor in the Narrows, was run into by the schr. Mountain Eagle, carrying away part of our head gear.

Schr. James Powell, Howes, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. D. W. Saunders, Alden, Baltimore 4 ds., with coffee to Jesse Smith & Co.

Schr. Byzantium, Small, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Annie M., (Br.,) Clawson, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with pickets to A. Smithers & Co.

Schr. Wanderer, Nolton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Schr. C. R. Wilson, Harvey, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Kendusking, Mitchell, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. J. C. Horts, Spear, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. R. H. Colson, Chipman, Fall River.

Schr. West Gleam, Tarr, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Lookout, Harper, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Minlola, Bates, Albany, for Boston.

Schr. Star, Duncan, Rondout, for Boston.

Sloop Tarvieme, Ray, Nantucket, with oil.

BELOW—One bark, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., very light.

WIND—This morning, from S. W., light.

Sailed.

Steamships Kangaroo, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Hammonia, (Hamb.,) for Hamburg; Talisman, (Br.,) Kingston, Jam.; Transports Ericsson, for Port Royal; Orizaba, for Newbern, N. C.; Thomas Swann, for Washington, D. C.; Patapsco, do.; Trenton, do.; Haze, for Newbern, N. C. Steamship Chesapeake, for Portland.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Fannie, from Key West, has come up to the Upper Quarantine to discharge ballast.

The steam transport Haze, at Pier No. 12 North River, is now loading subsistence stores for Newbern, N. C., and will sail at 1 P. M.; she also carries 300 troops.

HALIFAX, Sept. 15.—Lighters have arrived with materials and a little cargo from the ship C. B. Lamb, wrecked at Liscomb. Her hull has been sold for $[illegible], and balance of cargo in her for $31.—(By letter to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Spoken, &c.

Arabian—ship, of Boston, for Liverpool, Sept. 14, lat. 40 31, lon. 65.

Calista—schr., Paysee, hence for Madeira, Sept. 8, lat. 36 19, lon. 41 51.

Castilde—ship, of and for Baltimore, 32 ds. from Rotterdam, off Shinnecock, Sept. 4, lat. 39 30, lon. 41 19. The Castilde was boarded by Capt. Luce, of bark Morning Star, of and from New-Bedford, 39 ds. out, with 130 bbls. sperm, all well.

Charles Hill—ship, Percival, from Burton for Philadelphia, Sept. 17, lat. 40 25, lon. 70 6.

Garibaldi—bark, from New-Orleans for New-York, Sept. 9, off Key West.

Johann & Louise—Brem. bark, from Havana for Bremen, 21 ds. out, Sept. 14, lat. 39 57, lon. 62 30.

Union—bark, from Cardiff for New-York, Sept. 12, lat. 40 21, lon. 70.

Foreign Ports.

At Sagua, Sept. 8, brigs John Stevens, for Boston in 6 ds.; Ben Dunning, idg. for a port N. of Hatteras; Resolute, hence, just arr.

SMITH & BROTHER.

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON,

AND

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

BREWERY,

18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFES.

Bankers, merchants and others requiring protection are invited to call and examine our stock. We are now manufacturing and have on hand the VALENTINE & BUTLER ALUM PATENT SAFE, WARRANTED FIRE-PROOF and also free from dampness. A large assortment of WILDER'S PATENT SAFES for sale at reduced prices.

VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ROTARY LOCK, for Hall-doors, a sure protection against burglars.

MARVIN & CO.,
No. 265 Broadway,
Four doors below Chambers-st.